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U.S., USSR SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD041820 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 4, TASS--The heads of the USSR and the USA delegations to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms had a meeting here today.

LOSEV HOPES SENSIBLE OPINION TAKES UPPER HAND IN SALT DEBATE

LD051404 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] As the SALT-II talks are nearing completion and an appropriate treaty is to be signed between the Soviet Union and the United States, the campaign against the treaty launched by its opponents in the United States is getting more intensive and subtle. In the opinion of a former assistant deputy director of the U.S. Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, David Linebaugh, the opposition of U.S. hawks to SALT-II seems strange and illogical. Their criticism is unreasonable and unconvincing, and yet the campaign which is hostile to the Soviet Union and which runs counter to the national interests of the United States itself is gathering momentum and becoming increasingly subtle.

According to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, SALT-II opponents in America are apparently spending much more money than the supporters of the treaty. This is not surprising, since the opponents of the new Soviet-U.S. agreement are backed by the U.S. military-industrial complex, by its representatives and lobby in the government agencies and Congress. Many of these people do not hold posts in the Pentagon and are mostly known as ex-something, but they still act as a vigorous go-between for the Pentagon and military-industrial monopolies that are interested in the further buildup of nuclear missile armaments which yield huge profits to them. Exactly such people make up for example, the notorious Coalition for Peace Through Strength (?or) The American Security Council. The coalition includes a retired Admiral, Thomas Moorer, who is a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; another former chairman of this body, retired General Lemnitzer; a former Navy Secretary William Middendorf; and a former Air Force secretary, Thomas Reed, among similar men.

Obviously, making a stake on the fact that the U.S. public finds it difficult to understand the highly complex technical points of the new Soviet-U.S. SALT treaty, these people purposefully delude the Americans. They pose as protectors of America's national security though they actually want one thing: to have no restraints on the race in nuclear missile armaments which is bound to increase the likelihood of a thermonuclear war. In its report released a few days ago, the Coalition for Peace Through Strength recommends that the United States should not sign a SALT-II treaty but concentrate efforts on restoring a general military and technical superiority over the Soviet Union. For its part, the Soviet Union does not want to get a military superiority over the United States but, as history shows, it won't allow an American military superiority either. According to a reasonable remark by a former assistant deputy director of the American Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, David Linebaugh, which we already quoted, U.S. hawks would like the United States to speed up a buildup in its own potential so that it could be always ahead of the Russians. The Soviet Union and the United States would try to imitate one another and, as Mr Linebaugh underlines, while science and technology insure both sides with more perfect weapons, the restraining factors can be undermined and the balance of nuclear intimidation can become unstable.

The guiding principle will then be: make a preemptive strike before the other side strikes first.

SALT-II opponents claim it will be impossible to control the observance of the treaty. As a matter of fact, these unfounded allegations have now become a favorite argument in the campaign against SALT-II. They are being made both by Senator Goldwater and by some of the 190 congressmen in the Coalition for Peace Through Strength. Ignoring repeated assurances by the White House that the United States maintains wide technical opportunities to check the observance of the agreement in the offing, they claimed that the loss by the United States of two stations in Iran on the border with the Soviet Union has deprived America of the chance to observe the tests of Soviet missiles. But to follow that logic through, the Soviet Union, too, could attach a string to the signing of the agreement. The demand that some sort of Soviet tracking stations should be located close to U.S. borders, say on the territory of Canada or Mexico. But this country does not make such absurd claims because it knows well that the contentions of SALT-II opponents that it is absolutely necessary to have such stations is a lie. Satellite reconnaissance and other means of national control equally available to the Soviet Union and the United States fully guarantee implementation and observance of the SALT-II agreement.

Of course, control problems are rather complex but let's recall who made them complex: It was the United States itself who did so. In the past, the U.S. administration ignored a Soviet warning that development of individually targeted multiple warheads would worsen the control problem by all means. Seeking onesided military advantages, the Pentagon was the first to develop and deploy such multiple warheads, forcing this country to take due countermeasures.

It is striking that the very people in the United States who complain now about difficulties in the control over a new SALT-II agreement supported, in the past, steps that produced these difficulties. Apparently, they have learned nothing, as today they eagerly press for the deployment on land of a new MX missle system of several thousand interconnected underground silos. According to the current plans of the United States Air Force, 200 MX missiles are to be scattered in 4,500 silos. The newspaper Washington POST quotes a Carter administration senior official as saying that this is a project of creating a system that would undermine the possibility of SALT-II agreement verification. Supporters of such a dangerous project in the U.S. Congress pose as protectors of America's national security and as people who really express the sentiments of the U.S. public, but their stand reflects only the interests of groups which are interested in the continued nuclear missile race.

The U.S. people realize a new longterm Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement is essential for the United States, as much as it is for the Soviet Union. All the objective public opinion polls conducted so far show that two-thirds of Americans support such an agreement and do not want to destabilize the strategic situation. Let's hope this sensible opinion ultimately takes the upper hand.

MOSCOW'S ZORIN SCORES SALT-II OPPONENTS' TACTICS

LD060143 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] And now it's time for "Moscow Viewpoint." Talks in this series are prepared by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio:

I'd like to begin by mentioning a recent event that has attracted public attention both in the United States and also here in Moscow. I have in mind the political scandal involving Admiral Turner of the Central Intelligence Agency. A few days back, we are told, he appeared before a confidential session of the special Senate Committee on Intelligence. The senators questioned the CIA chief on the delicate subject of monitoring the observance of a SALT-II agreement with the Soviet Union if and when it is signed by the two sides. Admiral Turner disclosed to the senators some strikingly confidential details concerning the United States capability in this field. But about an hour later, says the New York TIMES, some of Admiral Turner's assessments were leaked to the media by senators who oppose signing SALT-II with the Soviet Union. The senators tried to create an impression that the United States will face very serious if not fatally dangerous problems in trying to keep a check on the other side honoring the provisions of SALT-II.

Administration officials hastened to explain both to the media and the public that the senators in question had conveyed to the press a very slanted account of the committee debates. They didn't mention facts that weakened their cause and played up just some CIA arguments which could be used against SALT-II. The New York TIMES observer made an interesting comment on this score. He said the stream of false and misleading information disseminated by the enemies of SALT-II makes one ask whether these officials are really concerned about monitoring the observance of SALT-II and maintaining a mutual balance or whether they are just against any strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, no matter how honest and easy to verify it may be.

I personally think that the question put by the New York TIMES is only a rhetorical one. The enemies of SALT-II stop at nothing in order to wreck it, and this has really nothing to do with the national security of the United States. This is demonstrated by their leaking some strictly confidential details from Admiral Turner's statement and also by the fact that these senators think nothing of twisting facts in a bid to win the American public on their side.

The incident offers a striking example of methods used by some quarters which put their own interests above those of the American nation and above the interests of universal peace. In this respect I'd like to mention two things. The first is a problem of political ethics. The American Senate is a body that has very broad powers under the United States Constitution. I can recall my personal meetings in Washington and in Moscow with some of its Republican and Democratic members. Most of these people impressed me as being fully competent and responsible men. On the other hand, I can also think of some congressmen who seem to have little or none of these qualities. But aside from my personal impressions, over the past few years some facts have come to light which prove a rather unfortunate thing. They prove that some high-ranking Washington officials are not always guided as they should be by their voters' interests.

One example of this is the scandal about the South Korean lobby involving some United States lawmakers who accepted big bribes from the South Korean dictator. Needless to say, this was in return for defending South Korean interests in the Congress. And quite recently there has been the scandal about some members of the Congress accepting bribes from the South African regime. One could also recall the case of Barry Goldwater, a prominent hawk, who was involved in the Arizona Mafia affair. I suppose it's no exaggeration to say that the moral and ethical standards of some United States Congress members do not meet the requirements for lawmakers in a democratic state.

It is also interesting to note that with very few exceptions, congressmen involved in scandals of this kind were able to dodge the responsibility for their deeds.

The question of moral standards of Washington officials is not an abstract one. It was said years ago that power without responsibility is the privilege of the courtesan. In recent times, however, Washington officials have been specializing in preaching morals to other countries and peoples. I think one must question a democracy which permits bribe taking and corruption among top-ranking officials, a democracy in which people in power betray the interests of the voters in favor of some groups both inside and outside their own country, such as the military-industrial complex, for example. Persons who represent such a democracy have no moral right to preach morals to others.

Turning back to the case I mentioned at the start of my talk, I can say that there is every reason to question the integrity of persons who resort to lies, misinformation, and who break the Senate rules to promote their own selfish political interests. And the other thing I wanted to mention in this context is that questionable goals are usually pursued by questionable means. Any unbiased person would agree that an agreement which can limit the dangerous and wasteful arms race must be in the interests of both the Soviet and the American peoples, and also in the interests of all other peoples who cherish international peace and security. One can raise no reasonable objections to a treaty of this kind, nor can one have any reasons to suspect the leaders of the administration, like the President and the secretary of defense, of neglecting national interests and being (?likeminded) about the security of their own country.

So, being unable to raise any meaningful objections to SALT-II its enemies simply resort to questionable methods in order to make their point. One can only guess about the real motivations of people like Senator Henry Jackson, who is widely known as a Boeing man. It's easy to see why Boeing is so eager to obtain fat military orders from the administration. This being so, why can't we assume that Henry Jackson's opposition to all steps aimed at promoting international relaxation stems from his personal involvement with the Boeing company? When persons like Jackson feel it's worth their while to preach human rights in order to worsen Soviet-American relations they take the stand of dedicated champions of civil rights. On other occasions, however, they are just as eager to hail the regime in Beijing as a model of honoring the rights of its citizens and press for playing the China card.

The noisy campaign conducted by the opponents of SALT-II sets an example of the vital interests of the American people being betrayed to protect the interests of arms manufacturers. People who use these tactics easily resort to questionable political tricks in order to deceive their own countrymen. The twisting of facts and deliberately misinforming the public, which followed the CIA director's report to the Senate committee, demonstrates the methods used by the enemies of international relaxation to promote their selfish ends. I decided to draw your attention to this case because it should make people stop and think twice about giving any credit to the organizers of the campaign against SALT-II. One can only hope that people in the United States will draw their own conclusions about the real causes of it all and about methods used by the organizers of this campaign.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT CHARIKOV COMMENTS ON SALT-II DEBATE

LD052042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1651 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] I would now like to invite our New York correspondent, Igor Charikov, to take part in our broadcast.

As the preparations for a new Soviet-American SALT-II agreement are drawing to a close, the debate around this document in U.S. political circles and the press is becoming more heated. How can this be assessed?

[Charikov] The debate is following a number of lines, but in essence it boils down to one thing: It shows precisely who in the United States wants detente in Soviet-American relations and who opposes it. There are quite a few familiar names and faces in the camp of SALT-II opponents and advocates of a harsh course.

They represent the same circles who attempted to prevent the conclusion of the first agreement and are now trying to poison the atmosphere around the new one, spreading mistrust and defeatism. The false concern over the national interests of the American people is hardly a new maneuver of detente opponents. The far-fetched and groundless nature of their arguments, demagogy and even open slandering of the Soviet Union have repeatedly been set in motion whenever positive changes in the relations between the two countries were taking shape.

These figures are trying to confuse people who are ill versed in politics with propaganda stereotypes in order to use these people as a cover for the true motives and interests of the circles they represent. They represent--this has long been no secret--the military-industrial complex driven to a fury by the very word "disarmament," to say nothing of actual steps in this field. In the opinion of a large number of authoritative observers the hesitation and indecisiveness in the U.S. ruling circles concerning the question of direction to be taken in Soviet-American relations can be explained precisely by the pressure by these forces.

The noticeable influence which the open opponents of detente have on the administration gives rise to concern among sober-minded and far-sighted political and public figures.

They are rightly of the opinion that confrontation in relations between states--the path the administration is being strenuously pushed toward by the reactionary circles--is a mistaken course, fraught with serious consequences, not least for the United States itself.

In this context I will cite George Kennan, the prominent scientist and one-time well-known diplomat: Analyzing the present situation in, and prospects for Soviet-American relations, Kennan noted that far too much is at stake and that mistakes will cost very dearly indeed. These words contain an unambiguous appeal to those who formulate and conduct U.S. foreign policy, to assess realistically, the current situation and balance of forces in the world, to show more independence and to embark on the path of constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union.

One has heard and seen many such opinions and appeals recently. A few days ago I had a talk with Robert Schwartz, chairman of New York's Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. He said that as far as a majority of Americans is concerned, there is no question as to whether the SALT-II agreement should be implemented. He pointed out, however, that the opposition of the military-industrial complex is impeding the successful achievement and implementation of this agreement.

These actions, stressed Schwartz, run counter to the interests of the American people, an overwhelming majority of whom favor detente and the establishment of reliable security.

PRC LEADERS MAKING 'MALICIOUS ATTACKS' AGAINST SALT-II

LD051640 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 5 May 79 LD

["Instigators of Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Peace and detente are political twins. When detente strengthens, peace will become more stable too. The correctness of this adiom [adage, idiom] of present-day international relations is acknowledged by all the sane politicians, all who want to eliminate wars from mankind's life forever.

But Beijing adheres to diametrically opposite views. "Detente is the greatest danger nowadays," PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Sun Zhibuang said the other day, speaking in an interview with the Italian newspaper GIORNALE. Using hackneyed antiSoviet arguments, he intimidated the West with the alleged "menace from Russia," and practically urged the NATO member countries to step up arms race, so that they "negotiate with the Soviet Union from the positions of strength."

One more thing is noteworthy: The Beijing leaders have been recently trying to link their instigatory statements with malicious attacks against the SALT-II talks. As the real prospect is becoming manifest for the attainment of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, ever louder antiSoviet cries can be heard from Beijing in support of the brazen advocates of war in the West. The Chinese diplomats echo in unison with them that the "implementation by the Soviet Union of its commitments under this agreement cannot be controlled," that the "SALT talks solve no problems" but only "lull the will of peoples to defence"....

Thus, at hand is a fresh attempt by Beijing to turn inside out the commonly known facts and to try to present black for white. Opposing to the policy of detente pursued by the Soviet Union the Maoist line is for building up tensions everywhere. The PRC is pursuing its main aim--that of deteriorating the political climate on the scale of the world, so as to be able in conditions of mounting distrust and suspicion to set some states against the others for the sake of attaining its own hegemonic aims, to try to make expansionism preached by Beijing a standard of international relations.

A graphic example of this may be the instigatory statement, that is unheard of in its open cynicism, made on May 4 by vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Assembly, Ji Penfei.

Talking with U.S. businessmen, he impudently suggested that the United States "teach Cuba a lesson," following the example of the "Chinese lesson to Vietnam." Lecturing the guests of the USA on how they should build international relations Beijing style, the Chinese figure said that the PRC "has reserved for itself the right" to launch another military campaign against the SRV...

No commentary is needed in this case. But any connivance with the policy of expansionism and hegemonism advocated by the Chinese leaders is tantamount to Beijing's attempts at undermining international detente, and consequently, bringing the world to a verge of a new war.

'STUDIO NINE' PROGRAM DISCUSSES PRC, DETENTE, SALT, MIDEAST

LD031602 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television political observer; Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Nikolay Shishlin, chairman of a CPSU Central Committee section consultants group.]

[Text] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting once more at Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center to talk about important problems of contemporary international life. First of all, I would like to introduce to you the participants of our talk today, the guests of Studio Nine: Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, chairman of a CPSU Central Committee section consultant group.

Process of Detente

If you remember, in the last talk we had in our Studio Nine we spoke about problems of detente and the present state of the process of detente. However, letters on this subject continue to arrive at Studio Nine. Agreeing with what was said in the previous broadcast by Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin on questions concerning the prospects of detente, Comrade Yevstafyev, a viewer from Shakhty city, writes about his anxiety over the efforts made by opponents of detente to return the world to the times of the cold war. There have been too many negative events recently, writes Ivan Yegorovich Lebedev from Khabarovskaya Oblast, to remain optimistic. There is an impression that the enemies of detente succeed in achieving their wishes. The letters we have recently received from Vera Vasilyevna Volkova from Novosibirsk, Semen Semenovich Kogan from Lvov, Vladimir Petrovich Zoltarenko from Krasnoyarsk and many, many other viewers are devoted to various aspects of detente.

I think it would be right today to continue the talks about the process of detente, about the positive features and about the difficulties in this process since in our previous broadcast we promised to return to this problem. First of all, I think it's necessary to say that the process of detente, just as any complicated political process, is far from being simple. Nothing is even simple in politics. I would like to cite a thought of Vladimir Ilich Lenin who wrote: Political activity is not the same as walking down the sidewalk of Nevskiy Prospekt. Russian revolutionaries paid with immense sacrifices for having ignored or forgotten this truth. Great sacrifices were made because the truth was forgotten that politics is not simple but very complicated. I think that today, on the eve of Lenin's anniversary, it is appropriate to return again and again to the treasure house of the thoughts of the creator of our party and state because we can learn much to help us understand the very complicated events taking place today in the international arena. In fact, recent times have been marked by several events, some of which deepen the process of detente and advance it. In this connection we must remember the victory of the revolution in Iran, the collapse of the Chinese aggression in Vientam, the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the yoke of the clique serving foreign interests and finally, the progress which recently began to show in the most important Soviet-American talks on SALT.

On the other hand, such events took place at the same time, as the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement under American patronage on the Near East problems, which instead of solving these problems only makes the situation in this region more complicated. We can also recall the dangerous attacks by the reaction on the April revolution in Afghanistan and so on and so forth. All this together forms a canvas of complicated events, a complicated picture of negative and positive processes taking place in the world which are connected to international detente.

USSR-PRC Treaty Termination

I think it would be right to begin our talk today in trying to unravel these complicated events by talking about Beijing's termination of the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid with our country. Many of you ask us to dwell on this event. I will ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to begin with this problem.

[Shishlin] Yes. But first I would like to say just a few words about what you said. It is true that the development of international events, of international politics, is rich in sharp and complicated features. The events themselves are not in some kind of frozen state. They are in constant movement and although sometimes this movement is not all that rapid, the general picture and the separate pictures are constantly changing. In this connection, speaking of China's decision not to extend the Soviet-Chinese agreement, I would like first to note that it is a very serious political decision. The Soviet-Chinese agreement has faithfully served the interests of our peoples and, primarily, has faithfully served the interests of the Chinese people. This agreement was a firm shield for the Chinese revolution which faced many challenges in the first years of its existence. On the basis of this agreement China was given considerable aid and it advanced confidently in its development until this development was stopped by the Great Leap, which, as is known, really turned into a great leap backward. However, I repeat: This is a serious decision although not an unexpected or isolated one. The fact that they are now letting it be said in China that China is ready to improve relations with the Soviet Union and that they are talking about the wish to begin talks with the Soviet Union, is simply a fanning to cool a dangerously overheated situation.

Beijing's decision is linked to many other actions in Chinese policy. It is the same political logic which makes the Chinese leaders haunt the thresholds of capitalist states. It is the same political logis which led to the Chinese divisions being transferred against Vietnam. It is the same political logic which forces Beijing to flatter the more reactionary circles in West Germany which do not give up the hope of absorbing the GDR. It is the same political logic which impels China's officials to praise those whom yesterday they anathemized and to fling open the gates of the Chinese capital to every political figure whose views they think can be used to split the socialist countries and prevent their joint activities. There is something to ponder here. Sometimes it is thought that Beijing is simply undiscriminating in its relations. This is not true, it is discriminating; it is discriminating and the selection process for Chinese hospitality is very fine. There are a great number of examples of such actions by China, examples of changing positions from one extreme to another.

PRC's DPRK, Japan Policy

[Primakov] I would say, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that this may be unscrupulous behavior raised to a political level. I would like to add two examples to what you have said. We all know that China has good relations with the DPRK. However, just look what the Chinese leaders say and do. Deng Xiaoping in particular stated that the Korean problem could continue for 10 years, 100 years and so on and that it's not important now.

[Zorin] The unification problem?

[Primakov] The problem of the unification of Korea. It is a national problem which is of great importance in the priorities system. It has the most important position in the DPRK at the top of the priorities. Or take another example. I recently visited Japan and met and talked with many representatives of business circles and with Japanese professors.

Everyone remarks that everybody was literally shocked at China's decision to freeze an entire system of economic deals with Japanese firms. Many consider this to be part of the internal struggle currently taking place in China. In fact this struggle, in the Politburo in particular, is leaving its imprint on these decisions because first one line wins then another. One line which stands for the widest modernization wins one time and then the line which limits modernization to just that of the military sections wins. One way or another they have canceled this system of deals with Japan and frozen it. But what does this hide? What do the Japanese representatives note? In Japan many believe that this was a purposeful action. China had no means of paying in this system of deals, but it involved Japanese firms in this adventure, mainly representatives of the Japanese middle business, and then began to use them to lobby the Japanese Government to get credits and loans from the government to implement these deals with Japanese financing. This is how China acts in different spheres.

Military Modernization, Hanoi Talks

[Shishlin] Unfortunately the picture is clear in this case, but it is clear in a bad way, because by diverting the modernization which they proclaimed last year, they really give priority to the modernization of their army.

[Zorin] And this modernization is not being diverted?

[Shishlin] This modernization is not being diverted and what is more, not only the foreign but the domestic policy of today's China proves that China has become one of the most dangerous sources of military threat. Consider the latest talks conducted by the Chinese in Hanoi. What seems clearer, simpler and more obvious than the proposals made by the Vietnamese comrades? They propose to establish a demilitarized zone on the border. They propose to establish a mixed commission which would observe this solution. They propose to respect the historically formed border. And in Beijing, Deng Xiaoping is saying at the same time that the talks between China and Vietnam can continue forever, and today the Chinese divisions are still stationed right on Vietnam's border.

Internal Situation

However, it is worth considering another question, as you have just said, Yevgeniy Maksimovich. Is the political situation inside China itself all that stable? Has China's path really been determined for centuries to come by Mao and his successors? In recent weeks there were demonstrations in Shanghai, in Beijing, in Tianjin, in Canton and in other Chinese cities. Very recently there were demonstrations and the streets of these cities were hung with Dazibao. The Dazibao are being washed off now by fire engines and the Dazibaos' authors are being put behind bars. However, the Chinese leaders have no way to extinguish the anger and dissatisfaction in China. There is no way to wash off the confusion and bitterness sown in Chinese souls. They cannot fail to think about their own fate and their future, about the fate of their country and about the future of this country. A really great country!

And what is the meaning of constant calls in China for the solidarity of the summit itself? This is an obvious sign of the squabbling at the highest level of the Chinese hierarchy. Various political figures disappear in China and then reappear again. And I am sure that the Western, Japanese or Hong Kong prophets are not taking any risks when they say that further reshuffling will take place in China's upper levels in April or at any rate in May. I think that the essence of today's events--and this includes the importance of the lession of the collapse of China's adventure against Vietnam--is primarily that the danger of the great-power hegemonist policy of today's China is becoming more obvious.

And a danger which is recognized is only half the danger because it presupposes definite counteractions to expansionist plans. Our party has in this respect carried out and is carrying out a constant struggle against the views and practice of Maoism. This struggle is implacable and it concerns principles. At the same time the Soviet Union has frequently spoken on the party's line of principles for the normalization of relations with China.

USSR's Proposal to PRC

I would like to remind you in this case of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words spoken at the 25th party congress. He emphasized that we are ready to normalize relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Comrade Brezhnev said that, in addition, it can be said with assurance that if Beijing returns to a policy truly based on Marxism-Leninism, gives up its course inimical to socialist countries and begins following the path of cooperation and solidarity with the world of socialism, it will find a corresponding response on our side and will open the way to the possibility of developing good relations between the USSR and the PRC which would correspond to the principles of socialist internationalism. Brezhnev emphasized that it is up to the Chinese side.

[Zorin] Well, I think, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that the question we are discussing--the abrogation of the agreement, the refusal to renew it... [Shishlin interrupts]

[Shishlin] The formulation here is not quite precise. They refuse to continue it; an abrogation would have been a rupture. At the moment the agreement is considered to be in force. It will become void in April next year.

Assessment of PRC-SRV Aggression

[Zorin] Let us put it precisely: It is a refusal to renew this agreement. This, of course, is a negative factor from the point of view of detente, just as the fact of Chinese aggression against Vietnam is negative, as we have already said. However, the dialectics of history are such a complicated thing that there are events which are difficult to assess as being only positive or only negative. Consider, for example, the case of the aggression against Vietnam. On the one hand it has doubtlessly damaged the process of detente. On the other hand the defeat suffered by China, suffered by the Beijing political adventurers who organized this invasion--this defeat was a definite cold shower for the Beijing leaders who were too hotheaded.

This is the positive side of this event and this defeat also had other aspects. Let us say that the fact of aggression itself against Vietnam could not fail to make a definite impression on world public opinion, particularly on the states and peoples of Southeast Asia, because it became clear where the real hegemonism exists and from where this real hegemonism stems. This has increased vigilance and is probably a plus for detente.

Finally it must be said that this attack, this aggression against Vietnam has made everyone think. There are many signs of this: In the offices of Western capitals, in Tokyo too, among the forces which in general favored hegemonism and aggression. One can see some new attitudes now. It is curious that the Western press frequently mentions the analogy with Munich. I am sure that our viewers remember that at one time the Western powers agreed to a deal with Hitler in Munich giving him Czechoslovakia because they wanted to push Hitler toward the East, toward the Soviet Union. However, the events in 1939 took a different course and the first victims of Hitler's attacks became the authors of the Munich deal.

Now when the Western commentators remember Munich, they obviously think that it is rather irresponsible, for example, to arm China and to feed its hegemonist aspirations because they may go in a different direction from that desired by the authors of this policy. The aggression against Vietnam has demonstrated that this can happen and the inimical tendency toward China's other neighbors proves its hegemonist aspirations.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, excuse me for interrupting you here, but I will not argue with you. There is a very interesting side to this question, which is that after Vietnam the Chinese political leaders themselves naturally realize quite clearly that the Chinese military machine is far from being perfect. In the eyes of the West and in the eyes of Japan China is lame in both legs in the military sense. However, the West has a reverse, a perverse, strange and paradoxical logic. They are already beginning to say that one must take a good look at what military equipment China is not buying in the West. It does not ask for long-range strategic bombers. It does not ask for intercontinental missiles, and so on and so forth. The aspiration to use China as a sort of eastern NATO flank--this aspiration naturally remains.

[Zorin] I did not mean that a sharp change had taken place. I wanted to say that there are some second thoughts in Western offices after this aggression and it shows in the Western press.

SALT Talks

In recent times definite successes have been achieved in the preparations for the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic weapons, our press calls it SALT. The press reports that there is definite progress in the talks. In recent days some leading representatives of the Carter administration spoke to the American public about reasons for a speedy conclusion of this agreement and emphasized that it is advantageous to the Soviet Union and to the United States. This is not done by chance, because now, when the conclusion of this agreement is getting close, when it becomes really possible, its iminence has activated the opponents of this agreement in America. They insist that it will give superiority to the Soviet Union. Under these circumstances influential leaders of the administration unmask this and say that no, it is not like that. It is advantageous to both the Soviet Union and the United States. Mr Brown, secretary of defense, the secretary of defense of the United States himself, made a well-reasoned and detailed statement in which he emphasized the mutual benefit for the security of the United States and the Soviet Union from this agreement. By the way, he quoted a figure saying that the conclusion of a SALT agreement will make it possible for the United States to save $30 billion in the next 10 years. Yes, considering the present economic situation in the United States, it is an important argument.

As you see, there are also here some definite positive features for detente. It is difficult to say how well it will progress, but in any case it is possible to say now that one can see the light at the end of the tunnel.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I must agree with you on this. Enormous work has been done on this during the nearly 7 years of SALT talks. The possibility of the conclusion of these talks and the signing of the corresponding agreements is a reality, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke about it to his voters.

Vienna MBFR Talks

Something else is typical. Even in Vienna, where the talks are generally considered as having reached a deadend, the picture is not without hope.

After corresponding proposals were made by the socialist countries taking part in these talks on 8 July last year, the entire train of the Vienna talks was put on the right track. It seemed as though it would advance. However, it did not do so. The trouble is that this train has probably more than one locomotive. There is our locomotive and there is the Western locomotive which, I think, is attached to the tail and pulls in the opposite direction. The engine drivers are also different at these talks. Yet interest in the ideas of military detente proposed by the Warsaw Treaty countries is growing in Europe, including Western Europe, on the eve of the Madrid meeting of the states which participated in the Helsinki conference.

Interest is growing in particular in a very important proposal made by the Soviet Union and which is supported by the other socialist countries. This is a proposal to conclude an agreement on not using nuclear or conventional weapons first against one another. If such an agreement becomes accomplished fact, it is clear that a good, international, legal foundation will have been laid to exclude the possibility of the beginning of a conflict in Europe. There exists an entire system of confidence measures which were proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries over several months: There is a proposal to limit the number of armed forces taking part in maneuvers; there is a proposal to inform others in advance not only about maneuvers, but about large armed forces movements in zones of defined depths next to borders, and there is also a proposal to expand the confidence measures to the Mediterranean zone--really a rather tense zone. I think that in Europe the ground for beginning the implementation of practical steps for military detente has been sufficiently prepared. Europe can advance in this case and set an example of how these problems can be solved. These are problems connected with the limitation and end of the arms race. It can take important steps in this direction and achieve the amalgamation of political and military detente. The European countries' and peoples' success in this would naturally have an international effect. It would be a very important example, particularly because important steps in the sphere of disarmament naturally cannot be implemented on a bilateral or regional foundation. These steps need the participation of all states and primarily of states having the greatest military potential. They demand the solution of questions connected not only with the banning of nuclear arms tests of all types, but they demand a really constructive approach to the proposals made by the Soviet Union on beginning talks between nuclear powers, agreeing on the liquidation of nuclear weapons and on using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

Near East Politics

[Zorin] Well comrades, I don't think that I will astonish anyone if I say that a large part of the letters recently received by Studio Nine asks us to talk about the latest events in the Near East. Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you have all the answers on this.

[Primakov] You have already said that detente is not a simple process and that this process zigzags and sometimes seems to even move backwards sometimes. However, in the main this process exists and will continue to develop. These movements are not simple; they take place because there are very influential circles in the Western states which speak against detente, and not only speak against it but exercise their influence on the working out of external political decisions.

I think that one of the directions of such decisions--one particularly noticeable in U.S. policy--is of an antidetente character. I have in mind the tactics of linking various situations. It is the so-called linkage as they call it in the United States. I think that, in a way, it is a continuation of the vacuum theory which existed under Dulles, U.S. secretary of state in the forties. [as heard]

What was the U.S. stand then? According to their assessment, a vacuum appeared when some revolutionary victory was achieved and a revolutionary process was developing somewhere. The vacuum had to be filled by one side or another under conditions of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist world. To prevent the Soviet side and the socialist side from filling this vacuum, the United States proclaimed the course of filling this vacuum with its own forces. This was Dulles' theory. At the time, this theory met with unanimous and very decisive resistance first of all from the peoples who were associated with a vacuum. They said that they themselves had filled this vacuum a long time ago--they had carried out a revolution and were striving for an independent and new life.

At present, this theory of linking situations has become more refined. The United States says no more than that there is a vacuum and that they want to get in there, into this vacuum, under conditions of confrontation with us and the socialist world. They say that revolutionary situations arising in various countries change the balance [of power] and they should be balanced by some alternative factors and where the United States must strengthen its positions [drugimi kakimi-to alternativnymi momentami gde Soyednennyye Shtaty deskat' dolzhny obyazatelno ukrepit' svoi pozitsii]. This is what linkage means.

Iranian Revolution

Let us take a specific example. Events have taken place in Iran. There is a real revolution in Iran, an anti-imperialist revolution, a national-democratic revolution and a revolution having a profound social character. There is a religious tint to many events. This is natural for Iran, and in this case the Islamic tendencies are progressive in character and the revolution is based on them at this stage.

They were directed against the shah and against autocracy and for the establishment of a republic in place of the shah's dictatorship, which in practice was subordinate to the United States. But what happened in Iran was immediately presented in the West as an action by Moscow. Kissinger spoke about this in his interview in TIME magazine. Then, of course, the State Department was forced to admit the absence of Moscow's hand. Yet this situation is being used by the United States to explain its active steps to create some kind of alternative to the strategic base lost in Iran.

Mideast Treaty Aftermath

Here, for example, is what President Carter did when he suddenly left for the Middle East to negotiate the signing of the separate Eygptian-Israeli agreement. He went there right after the events in Iran and, by the way, his sudden trip was not foreseen by many American observers. It was actually called for, as the same American observers commented later on, as an attempt to correct the situation and balance it in favor of the United States due to the alleged loss of some of their positions in Iran. This was given as the reason for the trip. They signed the agreement. Well, does it serve peace? Absolutely not at all. It does not lead any closer to peace in the Middle East. Moreover, when the agreement was signed and after its signing Israel clearly changed its position in many respects. And it was right after this that Begin stated that there can be no question about autonomy for the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza because, as he said, autonomy is being considered for the population and not autonomy for territories. What kind of formula is that, with autonomy for the population and no autonomy for territories? It is then quite obviously a question of annexing these territories.

It was right after signing the agreement that Begin himself and other Israeli leaders said that there can be no question about new settlements on the West Bank.

And what is that, comrade television viewers? Many of you are not sufficiently familiar with the problem. Since 1967 or since the 6-day war, half a million Arabs have left the West Bank. And now approximately 26,000-30,000 leave the West Bank every year. That is, they are being ousted and Israeli settlements are being built on the West Bank. There are now 79 settlements and in the near future there will be another 30 or so new settlements there. According to the computations made according to the estimates of our Institute of Oriental Studies, 20-25 percent of the territory of the West Bank is now controlled by these settlements.

Now there is another phase in the ousting of the Arab population from the West Bank, and this process has been intensified since the signing of the agreement. That is what the agreement has led to. So what kind of peace can you talk about? It has not solved the main problem. The Palestinian problem has not been solved and its solution has been made even more difficult. And then I would like to draw your attention to another problem in this connection.

Lebanese Situation

Many observers believe, and I think they are correct in doing so, that now Israel, As-Sadat and the United States will use some crisis situations in the Arab world and fan crisis situations, covert conflicts into a crisis stage, amplify them and somehow try to force events in order to divert the Arabs' attention and split them and the unity being formed against the agreement. Let us discuss the events in Lebanon. A few days ago it was announced that a Christian state had been created on Lebanese territory directly on the border with Israel. What kind of state is that, may I ask? This state is about 10 kilometers wide. It is a strip along the border. The creation of the state was proclaimed by Major Haddad, commander of the Christian militia there. In his time, the former chief of staff of the Israeli Army, General Gur, used to say that that Haddad was a major in the Israeli Army. He announced the formation of the state at a press conference which was convened on the territory of Israel proper. It is clear that this state has a strictly puppet character. And its creation was announced at a time when the central Lebanese authorities, when the Lebanese Government has sent a battalion to take up positions in the region bordering Israel.

Clashes are being provoked in Lebanon. I do not exclude the possibility that events will develop in the near future and that there will again be bloody clashes. Who is doing this, who is provoking it? In the first place it is Israel and, of course, the United States who, because of some considerations, may not have desired a worsening in the situation yet do not approach the problem in a simple way. As far as Lebanon is concerned, at the present moment it would have wanted to pursue its own purposes which include splitting the Arabs, involving Syria, weakening its anti-Egyptian activities aimed against the agreement and so forth. The United States has signed the agreement in the Middle East, and I want to emphasize that the motive for signing the agreement or for the hastening of the signing of the agreement was to strengthen the United States' positions after the revolution in Iran, to find some kind of alternative. And, by the way, I would like to mention an interesting event that happened a few days ago and was reported by the American press, namely that the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee conducted a hearing to which Defense Secretary Brown and Secretary of State Vance were invited and which was presided over by its chairman, Democratic Senator Frank Church. And during that session, I would like to quote: He said that in the United States it is being said more and more that As-Sadat has to play the role of the deposed shah of Iran. And this idea, I am quoting Church, leads to all sorts of suppositions.

And this was done so openly that now diplomatic circles joke gloomily and ask whether Washington would like As-Sadat to change his surname to Shahdad.

If I may, I would like to add in this connection that a few days ago you must have read Vance's statement concerning the agreement, in which he gave a curious definition of its fate and what is expected from it. He said that it is a trip into the unknown, though I would like to say that the word trip is not a very good choice of words because to a certain extent the essence of the deal is to fasten the Arab East with two anchors--Israel and the Egypt of As-Sadat. The Egypt-As-Sadat anchor is a somewhat rotten one and one must not exaggerate the strength of Israel, and this is probably why the Americans are trying to weigh the anchors down with the weight of weapons. And there is another aspect of what you have dealt with: In the Middle East equation, which is naturally very complex, there is another element which is still in the shade, and that is China. China already has contacts with Israel and they are being maintained. China is showing growing interest in Israel because it is a country which not only purchases weapons, but also produces and sells them. It is one of the largest suppliers of weapons at present, and I think that this Chinese element in the Middle East equation is far from a contribution to correcting the situation. I think that, regarding the deal itself, a very good statement was made by Syrian President al-Asad. Al-Asad was answering questions from Italian television. He was asked the following question: These days, the Christian world is on the eve of the Easter holiday and insofar as this is a peace holiday, may it not have been possible to think about diplomatic decisions that would lead toward peace? And Al-Asad answered: I remember the story of Judas who sold Christ for 30 pieces of silver. If you disregard the difference in time, then you have As-Sadat selling Egypt and the Arab nation for a much higher price.

And you know why all these comparisons are justified. How can you achieve peace and how must you strive for peace in the Middle East? This is a complex conflict which has been going on--and which is still going on--for a period of at least 30 years. And you can dig deeper in history and find dates going back farther for the beginning of the conflict. But in any case, we have 30 years, and it can be solved only in a comprehensive manner and that is why the Soviet Union has proposed and is proposing a comprehensive approach to a settlement. And what has the United States, acting on its own considerations and in its own interests, led to? It has taken a group of problems out of context, and at that a group of problems which could serve as a definite object of discussion and negotiations and force Israel to compromise in many other aspects. They tore out that group and achieved a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. As-Sadat went for that deal and removed the strongest military Arab country and the largest industrial Arab country from the confrontation. Thus Israel was given the opportunity to solve its other important problems and its most important problem is the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

[Zorin] And the annexation of Jerusalem.

[Primakov] And naturally the West Bank, Gaza, and Jerusalem, and of course it is trying to keep the Golan Heights which it took from Syria.

More on Iranian Revolution

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, in connection with what you have said, I would like to ask you some questions. You have mentioned Iran. We have many letters on the political situation in Iran. Would you talk very briefly about that situation?

[Primakov] Well, it is difficult to speak briefly about it but I will try. It is a question of a real revolution in Iran as I have said. At the same time, at the present stage of the revolution there is a differentiation of the forces involved in the revolutionary process.

This is a natural phenomenon, a universal one which takes place in almost all revolutionary processes: As the tasks of the revolution become deeper, this differentiation emerges and expands. It is an objective phenomenon. But I would like to draw attention to another aspect of the question. There are many representatives of reactionary Iran. Many of those who belonged to the so-called shah regime, the shah's administration, are now trying to infiltrate the revolution and sometimes act under the flag of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He is a man who unquestionably has great prestige in Iran; he has played and is playing a progressive role, objective on the whole, yet at the same time some elements far removed from the revolution and which often occupy counterrevolutionary positions are trying to use his flag. Well, I think that this is the stage now in progress in Iran.

Forecast for Mideast

[Zorin] Thank you. And the second question also deals with what you have said. You have given your evaluation of the current situation in the Middle East. I understand that it is very difficult to deal with forecasts, especially when it is about such complex processes, such complicated knots and contradictions, but would you say what you think will happen with the Middle East problem, and the way events will develop in this aspect in the near future?

[Primakov] Well, let us begin with the separate agreement itself: It is part of the deal. As you know, at Camp David, where first As-Sadat went and then Begin, they worked out two documents. One of these is the text of this agreement which was subsequently signed and which clearly bears a separatist character. Another document was the so-called Framework for Peace in the Middle East which envisages the continuation of some actions aimed at involving other Arab countries in the deal.

Let us begin with the agreement itself. I do not think that it will be implemented in all its aspects without any opposition. First, some changes may occur in Egypt, and I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there is a strong student movement in Egypt. President as-Sadat, speaking a few days ago, said that all those who demonstrate against the agreement may be sentenced to 25 years of hard labor. He threatened execution by firing squad. With simple situations you do not use such threats. And, as for the Americans themselves: Carter, for instance, signed a letter which was added to the agreement and which said that the United States will provide guarantees for Israel and guarantee the implementation of the agreement if some changes are carried out by the Egyptians. That means that even the United States is providing for the possibility of such changes. And there is another element: I do not think that Israel will fulfill all the provisions of the agreement without objection. What has Israel received so far in the light of the agreement; what has it received now, in the first month? In May, As-Sadat opened the borders for free exchange. After some time, Israel will open its embassy in Cairo and Egypt will open its embassy in Israel. Israel has been striving for diplomatic recognition and it will receive it at a time when two-thirds of Sinai are still occupied by its forces, and then, at the very end of the 3-year period, Israel will have to dismantle its settlements in the Sinai. Who can guarantee that Israel will proceed with the dismantling of those settlements? I do not think that all this can happen all that easily. This is a provision of the agreement.

Let us take something else. The United States, as is known, is trying to involve other Arab countries in the agreement, and much has been done in this respect by the United States in order to involve Saudi Arabia and Jordan in this deal. Here, I think the United States has met with very serious obstacles in the implementation of this task.

President Carter, in order to involve Saudi Arabia, went to the extent of sending his son there with Brown in order to emphasize the personal element of the contacts with the leaders of Saudi Arabia. Carter wanted to at least reduce the protest reaction of Saudi Arabia, or at least to insure that Saudi Arabia would not officially participate in the Baghdad conference of all the Arab states which have generally adopted an anti-As-Sadat position, anticapitulation positions. The United States has failed to achieve anything. Nothing. Jordan has taken a very determined position against the agreement, despite the fact that the United States generally thought that it was its customer and it had written about it many a time. So I do not think that the United States will succeed in this respect: in involving other Arab countries in that agreement.

The United States is somehow trying to make advances to the Palestinians, and again I do not think that it has any real possibilities in this field. If you try to somehow define the scenario for the further development of events, then one of the possible variants--that is, if all the conditions remain constant--is the gradual capitulation of As-Sadat, in some new deal which may involve Gaza. At the same time, many now believe that As-Sadat, who has Gaza refugees and agents among the Palestinians in Gaza, will try to move them to Gaza somehow and then present them as representatives of the Palestinian population of Gaza. In this connection, some new deal is possible with Israel which will again betray the interests of the Arab people.

Concerning the West Bank, I think that the current Israeli leadership is sitting very firmly on its extremist positions, its chauvinistic positions, and will not depart from them in any way.

[Shishlin] But, of course, the deal itself, Valentin Sergeyevich; if you try to define it very abstractly, it has deadlocked the problem of the Middle East settlement. But there is no eternal deadlock in politics, the tendencies mentioned by Yevgeniy Maksimovich will clear the deadlock and time will eventually handle the deal in its own way because the settlement of the problem and the future of the Middle East can be linked neither with Israel, Egypt or the steps which have been taken on the one hand by Begin and As-Sadat and by the Carter administration on the other. The future belongs to the group of Arab states which truly reflect the vital interests of the Arab nation and to those forces which support the demands of the Arabs for a comprehensive and just settlement.

[Zorin] In other words, the solution of the Middle East problem--if we return to the main topic of our discussion today--lies in the direction of detente, and not anti-detente. A proper solution for the Middle East problem along lines opposed to detente is not possible. Well, we have discussed some important current problems and, comrade television viewers, you can see that there is no simple answer, and you cannot say that there are only negative events as mentioned in a letter from one of our television viewers I quoted at the beginning of the program. I think there is no justification for such a pessimistic view.

Theory on Historical Process

And in this connection, I want at the end of our program to go back to Lenin's instructions. Lenin's theory on imperialism has provided a full and comprehensive explanation of the historic process taking place in our time, the process of general crisis going on in the capitalist system, the disintegration of the colonial empire, the movement of peoples on the road to independence and social progress. After suffering this or that defeat, the leaders of imperialist countries generally try to explain it as a combination of unfavorable circumstances or somebody's machinations. Yevgeniy Maksimovich has spoken about the hand of Moscow, which has been mentioned by Henry Kissinger, on the whole a not foolish, but too subjectively thinking figure. Or at worst they look for the guilty party in their own circle.

Who is guilty in the case of Iran? They look for the guilty party. The game of finding the guilty one is repeated almost every year in the United States. For instance, events have taken place in Iran and they start investigating to see who is guilty. Some blame the CIA, others the White House, still others blame Congress. Who is guilty? Well, I do not think we have to go any deeper into the problem of responsibility for the loss of what could not be lost.

The whole thing is very clear and the act of asking the question is inconsistent. The United States could not lose Iran--it did not belong to it. But the problem here does not lie in this or other mistakes or this or other leaders, but it is not excluded that this or other mistakes have been made. The failure of the pro-American regime, such as the shah's regime in Iran, and many other failures in the imperialists' foreign policy are predetermined by the course of the historic process itself. That is the root of everything. It is possible to fight against political opponents but hopeless to fight against history, the course of the historic process, and it is always doomed to failure.

The problem which we have discussed today, the problem of detente, if looked at in this context, is precisely the problem of the objective progress of the historic process and it has not been devised by anyone. The progress of the historic process in our country has led to the people desiring the relaxation of international tension, in which all the peoples and all humanity are interested.

[Primakov] Forgive me if we go back to detente: I think we can say that the revolutionary events, events changing the world in the social, economic, and political aspects, in the revolutionary direction, do not contradict detente. But detente is contradicted by actions aimed at limiting those events and stifling the revolutionary process, and this is precisely what contradicts detente.

[Zorin] Nuclear war is not an alternative to peace. And this is precisely why the program of peace developed at the 24th and 25th party congresses is historically substantiated and historically realistic, and this is why the communists look to the future with optimism.

We have exhausted our time and all I have to do now is to thank you, colleagues, for taking part in our discussion, and our television viewers for their attention, and until the next Studio Nine program, thank you.

IZVESTIYA ON WORLD MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD041203 [Editorial Report LD] The Moscow IZVESTIYA 2 May 1979 Morning Edition in Russian publishes on page 4 a 1,3000-word roundup of IZVESTIYA and TASS reports under the heading "Working People's Solidarity." The roundup incorporates reports on May Day celebrations from several cities, including Madrid and Rome. The Madrid report states: "The demonstrators' ranks were headed by leaders of the workers commissions and the general workers union, the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party." The Rome report states: "Following a call from the Communist Party and trade union associations, the working people held a mass demonstration in the center of Rome in defense of their rights." There is no report from Pyongyang.

SENATE APPROVES ADDITIONAL MILITARY SPENDING

LD041308 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 4, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved the bill on the appropriation of additional 2.1 billion dollars to the Pentagon in the current fiscal year. This will bring the total volume of U.S. military spending close to 130 billion dollars, which the administration is known to have requested for the next fiscal year already 130.2 billion dollars.

The bill approved by the Senate provides for the appropriation of 256 million dollars for the development of "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles. The program for the production of these missiles will cost the American taxpayers, according to preliminary estimates, the huge sum of nearly 30 billion dollars.

The Senate has also voted for the appropriation of 1.45 billion dollars for the purchase by the U.S. Navy of four destroyers, which were ordered by Iran in 1974. The new Government of Iran is known to have given up after the overthrow of the pro-American shah's regime most of the military contracts earlier concluded with the USA.

The bill has been sent for examination to the House of Representatives.

CARTER 'DISSATISFIED' WITH BEGIN MESSAGE ON SETTLEMENTS

LD070203 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Recently there was another exchange of messages between Mr Carter and Mr Begin. It is reported in the American press that Mr Carter is dissatisfied with the Israeli prime minister's message and, for one, his plans to create more Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territory. Here are comments on this by Sergey Losev:

Disagreements between the United States and Israel over the question of the military settlements haven't come up just recently. These disagreements were most clear when Israel proposed its so-called Allon plan to create a chain of Israeli military settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. There was a time when the Israeli Government made it appear as if under American pressure it had stopped its plan for creeping annexation of Arab territory. However, Israel never stopped building settlements. Since 1967 Israel has built over 100 military settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip. The settlements are outposts for Israeli expansion and territorial annexation.

After the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty was signed and after the ratified documents were exchanged, Begin made it clear that Israel would continue its expansionist policy. Begin told an interviewer for the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT recently that the normalization of relations with Egypt has no connection with Israel's right to settle in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. He stressed that the creation of Israeli settlements and the time of their creation would be determined by the Israeli Government alone. When asked about the differences Israel had with the United States Begin insisted that Israel would stand strong. So that no one could doubt Israel's determination to carry out its plans the government just announced it would build several new settlements in the near future on the West Bank of the Jordan, on the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights which belong to Syria.

Israel's agricultural minister, Sharon, has said that four new militarized Jewish settlements will be set up in the near future in the Golan Heights. Sharon stressed that these plans were approved by Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Affairs Minister Dayan. He did not hide the fact that the settlements are meant to strengthen the annexation of Arab territory. He emphasized that the government's official position is to never give Syria the Golan Heights, occupied in 1967, even in exchange for peace.

Just before the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks initiated by Washington some may have thought that Tel Aviv was putting up settlements on occupied territory as a trump card for bargaining for a peaceful settlement with neighboring Arab countries. But now it's obvious that those moves were not of a temporary tactical nature, but were part of a strategy of creeping annexation of Arab territory.

In May Israel and Egypt will hold talks on the Palestinian issue behind the backs of the Arab people. It is certain that the outcome of the talks will expose the lie of claims that the initiators of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal want a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle Eastern problem and to protect the rights of the Palestinian Arabs. Indeed how can the Palestinian problem be settled without the true representatives of the Palestinian Arabs, the PLO and the Arab countries where the majority of Palestinians live?

Even some members of As-Sadat's government admit the futility of the upcoming talks on autonomy while Israel maintains its extremely hard line.

Egypt's state minister of foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, has commented on Begin's recent statement of his aims to continue building Israeli settlements on Jordan's West Bank and in the Gaza region. Ghali said that if Israel continues building settlements the May talks on the future of the West Bank and Gaza are doomed to failure and security measures will be threatened.

Now let's get back to the reasons for Mr Carter's dissatisfaction with Begin's last message and what may come of this dissatisfaction. Apparently the Washington administration does not go along with the Israeli Government's extremely blatant expansionist position, as demonstrated by the organization of the new settlements. The administration does not go along with it mainly because Israel's position exposes the falsehood of claims by United States officials that they want a solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem, the root of the Arab-Israeli conflict. And Israel's position certainly harms the interests of the United States in the Arab East. This does not mean, however, that the American administration plans to take any real steps to persuade Begin's government to change its position. Under the peace treaty the United States has already guaranteed widescale military and economic aid for the next 3 years. A verbal expression of dissatisfaction will not do anything to influence Israel's expansionist policy.

TASS HITS SENATE COMMITTEE ON MIDEAST 'HANDOUTS' DECISION

LD042044 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 4, TASS--The United States is resorting to a financial lever with regard to those Arab countries which refused to endorse the separate deal concluded according to a U.S. scenario between Egypt and Israel.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee imposed a drastic cut on credits to Syria and Jordan within the framework of a draft bill on military assistance to foreign states for 1980 fiscal year. As Senator Frank Church, the committee's chairman, stated frankly, the time has come to show the countries of the region that the United States will support only those who approve the U.S. peace initiative. The Senate committee unanimously voted to deprive Jordan of 38 million dollars in aid and to cut by 15 million dollars the intended appropriations to Syria.

At the same time the senators on the committee decided to appropriate large sums of money to those countries who followed the bidding of the United States, above all to Egypt and Israel. The biggest sum of money went to Tel Aviv which has been given credits to purchase military are worth one billion dollars plus 785 million dollars in economic aid. As to As-Sadat, who has sold out the interests of the Arab nations his "silver coins", will amount to 750 million dollars which is much less than the money for Israel. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also increased its handouts to those countries which reconciled themselves to Cairo's capitulation to Tel Aviv. Appropriations went up by 15 million dollars to Oman and by 50 million dollars to Sudan. The UPI news agency stresses in this connection that the Senate committee decided to appropriate additional sums to these countries as a recognition of their usefulness to the United States during the conclusion of the peace treaty between Israeli and Egypt.

CARTER-OHIRA TALKS SHOW REAL TRADE WAR IN RELATIONS

ID042138 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington has been the site of talks between President James Carter and the Japanese prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira. Yuriy Soltan comments as follows:

He writes: The American-Japanese talks went on in an atmosphere of growing contradictions between the two countries, particularly in trade. The ensuing joint communique shows James Carter and Masayoshi Ohira have made an attempt to settle their differences primarily by strengthening their political and military alliance. Japan has agreed to buy more weapons and materiel from the United States and increase funds for the upkeep of American troops on its territory. Both sides have expressed satisfaction with the development of their relations with China and decided on joint action in that direction. Judging by press comments, Japanese prime minister gave in to the American pressure on his country's support for the U.S. policy in the Middle East. A spokesman of the American administration admits that the talks failed to soften the American-Japanese differences in trade to any considerable degree. The U.S. deficit in trade with Japan last year has reached nearly $13 billion. The Japanese prime minister, fearing protectionist steps from the United States side, has undertaken to try and reduce the American deficit by increasing access for American commodities to his country. James Carter, in turn, promised to take steps towards curbing inflation. The observers note that these agreements cannot eliminate the reasons for the sharp aggravation of economic relations between the two countries. As it is, these relations, like everywhere else in the capitalist world, are based on acute competition. A true trade war is going on between Japan and the United States, Yuriy Soltan writes in conclusion.

12TH DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE BEGINS IN WILLIAMSBURG

ID041222 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Williamsburg (Virginia), May 4, TASS--The 12th Dartmouth conference, a forum of representatives of the political, scientific, business and public circles of the USSR and the USA has opened here. The main item on the agenda of the meeting is a debate on the problem of Soviet-American relations in the interests of detente, further limitation and reduction of arms, development of bilateral cooperation in various fields. The Soviet delegation is led by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet G. A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Yuriy Zhukov, political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA. The American delegation is led by Robert Chollar, president of the Charles Kettering Foundation, and Norman Cousins, editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW journal.

DENG XIAOPING AGAIN THREATENS 'TO TEACH VIETNAM A LESSON'

OW061339 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 5 May 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] In talking with UN Secretary General Waldheim, Deng Xiaoping said that China reserves the right to take action and is ready to teach Vietnam another lesson. The fact is that instead of teaching a lesson, Zhongnanhai was taught a lesson by Vietnam. But this does not mean that the Vietnamese people as well as all peace-loving people should lower their guard against the Chinese political adventurists.

As has clearly been proved on a number of occasions, the Chinese leaders are irresponsible so far as maintenance of peace is concerned, and they are ready to recklessly resort to arms again. However, in threatening Vietnam, Zhongnanhai should pay attention to the Chinese people first, because any new adventure would first bring misfortunes to them. People will die, more children will become orphans and more families will lose their breadwinners. The war of aggression against Vietnam has also brought misfortunes to those families which did not lose any relatives. This is because huge sums of money are needed to launch a war of aggression. Every round of artillery shell fired against Vietnam is worth about 200 yuan and each tank about 500,000 yuan. Hundreds of thousands of rounds of shells were fired against Vietnam and hundreds of Chinese tanks were destroyed. Their total worth is around several hundred million yuan in renminbi. [peoples currency]. In attacking Lang Son city alone, the Chinese troops spent about 200,000 yuan per day. At the current rate oil prices, this sum is sufficient to purchase 1.3 million catties of rice, enough to feed 1.5 million people for a day.

The war of aggression against Vietnam has accelerated the pace of China's inflation, which already existed but had been brought under control. The victims are also the working people. Prices are soaring and the same goods are now sold at much higher prices. According to foreign newspapers, the Chinese State Council has decided to increase the prices of certain foodstuffs and consumer goods by 10 to 50 percent. This is the direct result of aggression against Vietnam.

The scaling down of China's four modernizations program is also closely related to its aggression. The Chinese people hoped that the four modernizations would improve their living and working conditions. But the Chinese leadership began to revise the country's economic development plan when it launched the war of aggression. This was by no means accidental. As a result of the huge sum of money spent on aggression, the modernization program, which is far from practical, has become more and more vague and meaningless, thus completely shattering the hope to raise the Chinese people's living standards.

Furthermore, under the pretext of war, Zhongnanhai has deprived the Chinese people of their human rights and democratic freedom which are already negligible. For a time the Beijing authorities permitted the Chinese people to enjoy such rights and freedom, but now they have again resorted to measures of terror and persecution. All this is the price that the Chinese people have to pay for the new military adventure of Deng Xiaoping and company. The price is higher than ever, and we believe that the Chinese people will not allow them to launch another aggression.

COMMENT ON PRC PROPAGANDA AGAINST VIETNAM

LD052318 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin commentary]

[Text] We now examine some of the objectives of China's propaganda. The anlaysis is by Gennadiy Shishkin, a political observer on the staff of the Soviet news agency TASS. Here is what he writes:

China's propaganda has in the past few days been churning out fabrications about the policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and certain other socialist countries. Active in this campaign are such Beijing top-rankers as Deng Xiaoping and the defense minister, Xu Xiangquian. In their statements and interviews these senior members of the Beijing hierarchy are trying to justify China's aggression against Vietnam in the eyes of the world public. This punitive expedition which Deng presented as a means of teaching Vietnam a lesson resulted in a defeat for the Chinese adventurers, in their strong condemnation by the world public. It was a criminal act which showed up the Beijing hegemonists as men ready to plunge the world into a military gamble at any moment. Now Chinese officials and the press have gone into reverse and are trying to present the adventure as retaliation for what they call Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. This is a crude fabrication. China's aggression against Vietnam was so obvious that th Chinese leaders themselves spoke about it openly at one time.

When the talks began between China and Vietnam, the Chinese attempted to impose their political and military terms on Socialist Vietnam. They put forward absurd territorial claims and have been trying to raise issues that had no direct bearing on the subject of the talks. Rebuffed fittingly at the talks, Chinese leaders now speak of teaching Vietnam another lesson, that is, embarking upon new adventures against that sovereign country, and perhaps not only against that country, for how else can one interpret the incendiary statement made by Ji Pengfei, a vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Congress? Interviewed by the American ASSOCIATED PRESS, he declared that the United States should teach Cuba a lesson. This reveals what the Beijing hegemonists now have in mind. They are deliberately prodding the American reactionaries to embark upon new adventures and the Beijing instigators go so far as to incite their like-minded associates in America to do this, not necessarily directly against Cuba but somewhere in another part of the world, say in Africa.

The motive behind such incitement is clear: Not just to provoke a conflict against Vietnam but to create new hotbeds of tension in other parts of the globe so that Beijing might try its hand at fishing in troubled waters.

But, of course, there has to be a limit to the insanity of adventures and that limit is set down by the peace forces which are firmly on the side of the states opposed to aggression and all kinds of incitement.

MORE ON INTERNAL POWER STRUGGLE IN PRC LEADERSHIP

LD070308 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Viktor Vasiliyev comments on the power struggle in Beijing:

Recently there have been constant appeals from Beijing for a consolidation of stability. Practical experience over the past few years shows that similar appeals take on the [word indistinct] of a new significance every time successive struggles for power break out at the highest level of leadership.

As a result of this, the compromise among different groups achieved in December last year at the Third Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee has turned out not to be durable. Neither Deng Xiaoping and his supporters nor Wang Dongxing and other individuals who advanced during the Cultural Revolution were satisfied with the partial decisions of the plenum. Deng Xiaoping would like without delay to remove from the leadership the whole galaxy of people who advanced during the Cultural Revolution, and who in their time compromised themselves through close contacts with the group of leftist radicals who after Mao Zedong's death got the name of the gang of four: Wang Dongxing, Chen Xilian, Ji Dengkui and Chen Yonggui, who, officially speaking, kept their posts in the CCP Central Committee Politburo but in fact were removed from the real helm of authority.

It seemed that it would be enough to make one more effort and these people would be completely removed from the political arena. Deng Xiaoping was frustrated in these schemes, however. This happened in connection with the summing up of the economic development results for last year and for 3 years in all; that is, from economic development in China up to 1985. It then came to light that despite a certain growth in some types of industrial and agricultural production, [word indistinct] economic difficulties had not been eliminated. On the contrary, new disproportions had come into being in the economy due to the too rapid rate of development, the race forward. If all failures and flaws in the national economy were previously simply blamed on the gang of four, such tricks no longer succeed. The Chinese leadership must admit that the current difficulties are linked to mistakes in their activity. It is generally known that the initiator of the high rate of development in the field of the so-called four modernizations; that is the modernization of industry, agriculture science and the military sector, was Deng Xiaoping. This time the critical statements of activists connected with the management of the country's economy were directed at him.

As emerges from reports, after a 2-year period of putting into force the directives of Deng Xiaoping in the economic field, the CCP Central Committee was forced to take the course of the so-called putting into order of the existing state of affairs. If after the fiasco of the Great Leap, Deng Xiaoping, together with Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai, took care of the regulation of the Chinese economy, then he should now regulate the effects of his own economic course. This enabled Deng Xiaoping's opponents to accuse him of voluntarism and impulsiveness in important decision-making. A resolution was passed on reducing the scale of investment construction and on freezing already begun industrial construction. Reports from Beijing also state that a revision of indices established for 1985 is being carried out. This last undertaking brings in its wake effects like Beijing's breaking off many contracts with Western countries. The Beijing leadership has been forced to take such a step although it knows very well that they are torpedoing the trust of partners in economic contacts with China.

As emerges from reports sent from China by usually well-informed Western representatives that Deng Xiaoping no longer makes one-man decisions on problems of an economic nature. Currently, in the course of putting in order the existing state of affairs, (Chen Yun) has been brought into the foreground--rehabilitated at the Third Plenum of the CCP Central Committee. A powerful influence in weakening the position of Deng Xiaoping was exerted by the aggression against Vietnam. Although officially great victories are written about, at closed meetings it is admitted that there were failures in the military and political field. The Chinese Army incurred great losses in equipment and men: More than 60,000 killed or wounded and many tanks and armored carriers were lost. The invasion of Vietnam laid bare the real dangerous, hegemonistic essence of Beijing's present course, considerably undermining China's prestige.

Deng Xiaoping is also criticized for being the initiator of the aggression, and as chief of staff of the army he bears responsibility for the failures of the war. The weakening of Deng Xiaoping's position is a new point in the struggle among factions of the Chinese leadership. In any case, it is clear from the scope of some problems that he should give up that post. In contrast to his appeal for the introduction of new economic methods in the management of the national economy and for an end to the political campaign, a new political and ideological campaign is arising. Louder and louder proposals are being made about [word indistinct] by the factor of material incentives; appeals for work without clock-watching and without demanding remuneration. [word indistinct] Deng Xiaoping is maneuvering. Not giving up his intentions to gradually dispose of his opponents, at the same time he is undertaking new compromising activity for the sake of keeping up the appearance of stability within the leadership.

The near future will show in what direction the struggle inside the Chinese leadership will develop. Important decisions on economic, ideological and military matters facing the Chinese leadership will depend to a large degree on the course of these struggles. On the other hand, up to now one thing is clear: There can be no talk of stability inside that leadership and in Beijing's course.

MORE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE COLLEGE DELEGATION'S PRC VISIT

LD042346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] An American military delegation from the National Defense College attached to the Pentagon has arrived in Beijing.

For the first time in the history of the PRC, since 1949, high-ranking American officers are paying a visit to China at the government's invitation. The delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Guard, includes representatives of the three services of the U.S. Armed Forces--the Army, Air Force and the Navy.

The delegation is being lavishly entertained in Beijing. Its members will visit the Chinese Academy of Military Sciences and military units and will see military hardware in various regions of the country. A question arises: Why should China find it necessary to officially invite the strategists from the other side of the ocean; moreover, why should they be shown what is commonly regarded as a military secret, hidden from the rank-and-file Chinese?

First and foremost, this is connected with Deng Xiaoping's recent statement. Let us recall that in a talk with American senators Deng spoke in favor of deploying American intelligence equipment on China's territory. He also expressed the desire to purchase new American F-15 and F-16 fighters.

However, this is by far not all. Beijing's leaders are at present banking on stepping up military cooperation with Washington and Tokyo. Pursuing its hegemonistic designs in the Far East and in Southeast Asia, China is trying to find friends wherever convenient, so long as they agree with its methods in foreign policy--threats, pressure and blackmail.

It is worth noting that the American generals' visit is coinciding with the Vietnamese-Chinese talks being held in Hanoi. Judging by the latest reports, China's ruling circles are again about to, as they put it, punish and teach a lesson to Vietnam.

This Chinese policy, including flirtation with the Pentagon, threatens the Asian peoples' security. That is why it is timely to recall what TRIBUNA, the weekly of the CPCZ, has to say. It writes that aggressors, even the most powerful ones, have always found themselves on history's rubbish heap in the final analysis.

TRIBUNA stresses: We are ready to render all the necessary help so that a new aggression against Vietnam, should it be embarked upon, is not only rebuffed, but so that the aggressor loses once and for all the desire to repeat it.

CHINA BUILDING NEW ROAD NEAR INDIAN BORDER

LD041800 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Boris Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] In India the newspaper PATRIOT, quoting well-informed sources in Delhi, reports that China has started building a new highway in the vicinity of the Indian border. Boris Sergeyev comments as follows:

Chinese leaflets scattered over the area the new Skardu-Yarkand road will pass through preceded the builders. Their contents left no doubt as to the fact that Beijing intends to continue interfering in internal affairs of the neighboring countries and in relations between them, building up military preparations on its southern frontiers and organizing acts of sabotage and open aggression against its neighbors. The building up strategic motor roads, especially on the territories that don't belong to China, is one of the many proofs of Beijing's intentions. As it is, these aren't intentions only; witness the purposes Beijing is using the newly built Karakoram motor road for. The Indian press agency reports the Indian Government has reliable information as to the fact that in the region of the Karakoram road Beijing has established secret centers for training saboteurs to be infiltrated into the Indian states Jammu and Kashmir. The same road is being used for delivering Chinese weaponry to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and transporting Beijing's agents for subversive activity against South Asian states. But this isn't all. India's governmental and military circles know that the Karakoram road enables China to carry out quick and extensive movements of troops and military equipment towards the Indian border. The road is only about 100 miles away from Sprinagar and the new highway that will link the Chinese province Xinjiang with Skardu will be even closer to the Indian territory. And what is going on in Xinjiang and Tibet is known only too well. It's the area the Chinese strategic motor road starts from. Military preparations are in full swing there. Oil storages, airfields and missile launching sites are being built and troops from other regions massed. Reasons for accumulating military potential can be guessed at if one recalls China's aggression against Vietnam. The general secretary of the Janata Party, Madhu Limaye, has said Beijing has now become Policeman in Asia. It has assumed the right to judge and to punish its neighboring sovereign states. And the press ASIA INTERNATIONAL says although China has suffered a crushing defeat in Vietnam it's certain to try and take revenge for its failure by resorting to a military adventure elsewhere. China, the Indian news agency goes on to say, might make an extension in [as heard] the region of India's northeastern borders and threaten the country's integrity.

India's defense minister, Jagjivan Ram, in his recent Parliament statement has pointed to the fact that China created a widespread network of communications in Tibet. India's defense department, Jagjivan Ram said, is taking into account this and many other similar facts. And this is quite understandable. If one reviews the whole complex of Beijing's recent activity in the southern direction one cannot but agree with the press ASIA INTERNATIONAL that says the main threat of India's security comes from China.

EXPANDED JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION CRITICIZED

Moscow Radio on Joint Communique

OW060602 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report on the Japan-U.S. joint communique signed by Prime Minister Ohira and President Carter. Through the joint communique, the two sides reaffirmed that the Japan-U.S. agreement is, as in the past, still geared to the military alliance between the two countries. In the communique, the two sides acknowledged the necessity of stressing the importance of the guidelines on Japan-U.S. defense cooperation that were adopted last year as well as the increased procurement by Japan of defense equipment from the United States in order to augment the Self-Defence Forces' capability.

Let us weigh this communique against the recent behavior of the Japanese ruling circles. Despite public opinion, the Japanese lower house passed the bill legalizing the era-name system. Prime Minister Ohira visited the Yasukuni Shrine even after it became known that war criminals had been enshrined there, which amounts to the de facto rehabilitation of the very provokers of the Asian and Pacific war. Through Nobusuke Kishi, who is regarded as the founder of the conservative forces, the Liberal Democratic Party on Constitution Day, 3 May, expressed its intention to work for a revision of the peace constitution.

After weighing the joint communique against these and other similar facts, which are abundant in Japan today, we reached the conclusion that the two sides signed the communique in hopes of converting Japan into an open militarist state in the near future. In the communique, the two sides agreed that the development in relations between Japan and China and the establishment of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations are major contributions to long-term stability in Asia. However, the development and normalization of Sino-Japanese and Sino-U.S. relations have not been able to bring about even short-term stability to Asia. Thanks to the Japanese and U.S. acquiescence, Beijing attacked Vietnam and is now threatening to mount another attack.

Article 5 of the joint communique, however, leaves some hope. In this article the two sides expressed the intention that they will continue to explore ways to develop friendly, reciprocal relations with the Soviet Union. What is important is that this should not take too long. We want to see how Japan will translate its words into action. In the communique, President Carter said the United States is working to complete a SALT-II agreement, and Prime Minister Ohira said Japan supports this effort. Of all the articles of the joint communique, this is the only constructive one.

The joint communique made no mention of ways to resolve the trade friction between Japan and the United States. It appears that resolving this friction (?is likely to be) delayed 10 years, if not until the next generation. After the joint communique was issued, voices were raised in the U.S. Congress demanding the adoption of a protectionist policy and the imposition of economic sanctions against Japan.

Japanese Press Comment

LD041634 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 4, TASS--The Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's undertaking to strengthen Japan's armed forces, made during his talks with President Carter of the United States, will not find a favourable response of the Japanese public, writes the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN. The agreements reached in the course of that meeting are fraught with the danger of increasing tension in Asia, the paper notes.

This undertaking facilitates the revival of militarism in the country, this fully contradicting the interests of the Japanese people that strives for peace and friendship with all peoples, notes the newspaper AKAHATA.

JCP Condemnation

LD042004 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 4, TASS--Commenting on the results of talks between the Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and President Carter of the United States, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN stresses the "negative reaction" of the Japanese people to the Ohira government's consent to undertake additional obligations to increase the Japanese armed forces and play the role of an American policeman in eastern Asia.

These talks, said Tsutomi Hoshino, one of the leaders of the Communist Party, "push Japan to a total revival of militarism in the country to suit America's global strategy." The confirmation by both sides of the course of further strengthening and developing the system of the Japanese-American military alliance, he said, along with the U.S. undertaking to preserve its military presence in Asia and the Japanese commitment to build up its armed forces and to play the role that until now was played in eastern Asia by the Armed Forces of the United States--all this is fraught with the danger of growing tension in the world. The representative of the Communist Party stressed that the leaders of Japan and the United States took an obviously pro-Chinese stand at the talks and indirectly supported the new belligerent statement by Deng Xiaoping who threatened to "teach Vietnam a new lesson." The position taken by the Japanese Government at the talks and the results of these talks cardinally contradict the interests of the Japanese people that is pressing for lasting peace on earth.

JCP OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

OW070134 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 7 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (KYODO)--Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Japan Communist Party, arrived here Sunday for a visit of about a week to hold talks on the date and other details for a coming visit to Moscow of JCP Chairman Kenji Miyamoto. Following the reconciliation of the Japanese and Soviet parties last month, Miyamoto and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev are expected to meet here some time after June to patch up the long-standing discord between the two parties. Nishizawa will also sound out Soviet party leaders about some difference of expression in the Japanese and Soviet written announcements on the normalization of party relations, released last month, informed sources predicted.

BREZHNEV, HIROHITO EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD041730 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegramme to Emperor Hirohito of Japan in which he conveyed congratulations and wishes of well being to the Japanese people on the occasion of a national holiday. I would like to express hope, the telegramme says, that relations between the USSR and Japan will develop in the spirit of good neighbourhood, in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and in the whole world. In his reply telegramme Emperor Hirohito expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION CONTINUES

Taraki Report to Politburo

LD070528 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan held a meeting here. A report on the internal political situation and the international situation was made by the party's general secretary, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki. The Politbureau of the Central Committee examined the question of issuing party cards to party members--an important measure, promoting the consolidation of party ranks and increasing its influence among the masses. The celebrations of the first anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan, it was noted during the meeting was a vivid testimony of all-out support by the country's working people for the policy of the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Taraki on Afghan Unity, Enemies

LD051510 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 5, TASS--Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed in the House of the People here the elders of one of the tribes and urged the working people to give a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of reaction, trying to split the Afghan society.

There are no enemies among us, he stressed; the Afghans of various nationalities have their common homeland. And this unity cannot be destroyed by means of lies. Our enemies are of a foreign origin. They are Pakistan's reactionary circles, the fanatical religious circles of Iran and international imperialism.

Power in Afghanistan belongs to the people, N.M. Taraki went on to say. All the measures carried out in the country are directed at the defence of its interests. The government has confiscated surplus land from the feudals and turned it over to the peasants. Money-lending and bribing have been liquidated in our country. Our state is free. It pursues an independent policy and will not allow anyone to interfere in its internal affairs.

Third Stage of Land Reform

LD061218 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--The third stage of the agrarian reform is going on successfully in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The realization of the reform began in January this year. About 1,600 more landless peasant and small farmers' families have been provided with land plots. In thirteen provinces, more than 20,000 jeribs of land (one jerib is equal to 0.2 hectare) was turned over to peasants for free use. Afghan peasants fully support the agrarian reform which is to do away with poverty, rightlessness and left-overs of feudalism.

Exiles Allowed To Return

LD062245 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today published a statement which announces that Afghan citizens who left the country under the influence of imperialist propaganda are permitted to return to their homeland. All working people misled by the country's enemies, the government statement says, may return without fear to the homeland, where they will be warmly welcomed. Afghans who return may settle in any part of the country according to their wishes.

Publication of New Magazine

LD052316 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 5, TASS--The first issue of the magazine DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN has come off the press here. It carries materials dedicated to the first anniversary of the April revolution, a biography of General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammed Taraki, his speeches, texts of decrees issued by the Revolutionary Council, decisions of the Politbureau of the PDPA CC. The magazine also carries material on the activities of the DRA Government in its foreign and domestic policies.

SOVIET BUDDHISTS JOIN DELEGATION AGAINST S.E. ASIAN ATROCITIES

LD041958 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--"We are saddened and aggrieved by the atrocities perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique on Kampuchean territory and the crimes of the Chinese aggressors committed in the northern areas of Vietnam," said the Buddhist figure Medagoda Sumanantissa Thero of Sri Lanka during a meeting today with Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow. He headed a delegation of the Asian Buddhist conference for peace, which just visited these countries. The delegation included Buddhists from India, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Japan. The delegation's secretary Daljit Sen Adel described in detail the atrocities of the Chinese aggressors on Vietnamese soil. "Our delegation keenly felt what China's great-power hegemonism represented to neighbouring states, said the Indian religious figure. In our view, the crimes perpetrated in Vietnam by the Chinese aggressors exceed all Nazi outrages. [quotation mark as received] He cited numerous facts proving the inhuman actions against Vietnam's peaceful population, the murder of people, the destruction of towns and villages, the desecretion of shrines. We were at one Vietnamese settlement that had been in the hands of the Chinese invaders only 12 hours. During this time the aggressors killed all its citizens who failed to escape, blew up all houses, destroyed schools, hospitals, the system of water supply and communications, said Daljit Sen Adel.

He went on to speak with indignation about the atrocities perpetrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the Kampuchean people. Daljit Sen Adel recalled that during the clique's rule nearly three million Kampucheans were destroyed. The regime's brutality extended to religious circles too. More than 80,000 Buddhist monks were killed in Kampuchea. The Pol Pot men opened a school for training punitive soldiers and torturers in one of the ancient pagodas. Members of the delegation expressed the hope that international organizations will give all-round assistance and help to the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY CLAIMS PRC 'PREPARING FOR WAR'

LD041740 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 4, TASS--China's ruling circles are continuing provocations and armed intrusions into the territory of Vietnam, and are feverishly preparing for war, thus creating an extremely tense situation on the border between the two countries, it is said in a document circulated here by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

China continues to keep in combat readines ten army corps. 12 divisions are stationed in direct proximity of the Vietnamese border. The buildup of military hardware, especially of tanks and artillery, continues and construction of fortifications and military roads is being conducted vigorously.

The Chinese side, says the document of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, constantly violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Thus, on April 27 various groups of Chinese soldiers, spies and saboteurs, numbering up to a hundred persons, violated five times the Vietnamese border in Ha Tuen, Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces.

Chinese aircraft are violating Vietnam's air space. On April 24 Chinese fighter planes intruded into the air space of Quang Ninh Province and penetrated more than ten kilometres deep. On April 27 a group of Chinese planes violated Vietnam's air space in the area of Fong Tho district of Lai Tiao Province.

In recent days Chinese ships repeatedly intruded into Vietnam's territorial waters. On April 24 a Chinese vessel entered Vietnam's territorial waters to the east of Bathlongvi Island near Haiphong. On April 28 twenty Chinese vessels appeared in the sector of Chan Island and penetrated from eight to twelve miles deep into Vietnamese territorial waters.

MORE ON PRC-SRV PEACE TALKS IN HANOI

Phan Hien Statement

LD041740 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 4, TASS--The proposals made by the Chinese side pursue the aim of exploiting the negotiations for the promotion of the Chinese leadership's great power, expansionist and hegemonic policy in respect of Vietnam, it was stated at the third meeting by the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Phan Hien.

The Chinese proposals, he noted, contain absurd demands that are totally unacceptable to Vietnam. Thus, Vietnam is to renounce its sovereignty over the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Archipelago which have belonged to Vietnam since ancient times. The Chinese have arrogantly occupied the Paracel Islands and are now brazenly demanding withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the Spratly Archipelago.

China, the head of the Vietnamese delegation went on, demands the "preservation of the status quo" on the land border and a division of the Gulf of Tonkin, this fully contradicting its own promises to respect the line of the historically formed border between the two countries.

Although Beijing had forced hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese to emigrate to China from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Chinese side now demands that these people return to Vietnam. China has also fully declined to adopt urgent measures to ensure peace and stability on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, that were proposed by the Vietnamese side.

The people and government of Vietnam, Phan Hien stressed, are fully resolved to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland, and will not give in to pressure.

Vietnamese Papers' Attacks

LD062227 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 6 May 79 LD

["From the Positions of Hegemonism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, May 6, TASS--"Eight Points of Expansionism" is the headline under which NHAN DAN, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today carries a commentary on the stand of China's representative at the current Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi.

The Chinese side, having evaded a discussion of the SRV's concrete proposals on eliminating the seat of tension on the border between the two countries, put forward preconditions for a normalization of relations between Vietnam and China, the commentary says. The preconditions are an attempt to exert a rude pressure on the SRV and are full of contradictions. For example, a declarative statement was made as to the Chinese side's "adherence" to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. What kind of peaceful coexistence can there be if it is being demanded that our people swerve off the chosen road, submit to the great-power expansionism and attempts are being made to induce Vietnam into abandoning the sovereignty over Paracel and Spratly islands.

While talking of "non-interference in internal affairs and equality", the Chinese side is imposing a return of its "fifth column"--the Huaqiao, who underwent training in China, to Vietnam.

Moreover, attempts are being made to force Socialist Vietnam to abandon its commitments with regard to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos in the just cause of unfolding the independence and freedom of those countries, the newspaper points out. All those demands are being accompanied with threats that if the Chinese conditions are not accepted, it will not only become impossible to solve the existing problems but that "there will arise new ones, and relations between the two countries will continue to deteriorate".

The Chinese leaders, having chosen the way of great-power expansionism, bear the entire responsibility for the worsening of relations between the two countries, NHAN DAN emphasizes.

The newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, characterising the Chinese proposals, writes that by putting to the fore the so-called "Kampuchean question" at the talks Beijing virtually exposed the aim of the Chinese aggression against the SRV; to try to save its henchmen--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary sanguinary regime and to try to take revenge for the crushing defeat of the great-power expansionism policy in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese people, the newspaper states, will never agree to accept the absurd conditions put forward by Beijing. The Vietnamese people strives for peace and friendship with the Chinese people. At the same time it is full of determination to uphold the independence and sovereignty of its motherland, and is prepared to deliver retaliatory strikes at the aggressors if they unleash a new war against our country.

MOSCOW FRIENDSHIP MEETING MARKS SOUTH VIETNAM'S LIBERATION

OW051457 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Station correspondent's report on the 26 April "grand meeting" at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow to mark the fourth anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam--portions recorded]

[Text] The meeting was attended by members of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, workers from Moscow's factories, scientists, cultural activists, and Soviet and Vietnamese students.

SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Khieu was warmly welcomed at the meeting. Comrade Pesenko, deputy Soviet minister of trade and vice president of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society Central Committee, addressed the participants. He stressed:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Vietnamese translation] For several days, the heroic Vietnamese people, together with the working people of the fraternal socialist countries, have been preparing for the fourth anniversary of the total liberation of southern Vietnam. Today, on behalf of the millions of members of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, I wish to convey to my Vietnamese friends my warm greetings and sincere wishes on the occasion of this grand day. The Soviet people are proud that they have always remained alongside the Vietnamese people and have constantly assisted and supported them in all phases of their struggle for freedom and independence. When their new enemy, the Chinese hegemonists, launched a criminal war of aggression against the SRV, the Soviet people immediately sided with Vietnam.

The Soviet Union's organization of the "communist subbotnik" on 21 April--with three-fourths of the proceeds going to a fund to aid Vietnam's effort to repair the damage caused during the barbarous Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam--is new, eloquent proof of the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples. The Soviet people have constantly and resolutely consolidated their fraternity, friendship and solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are striving to build a bright future for their socialist country. [end recording]

SRV Ambassador Nguyen Huu Khieu then made a statement. He stressed: [Begin recording in Vietnamese] Vietnam and the Soviet Union have long been bound by strong comradely ties. On several occasions the peoples of our two countries have fought side by side and have shared weal and woe. Today, we are again gathering here to mark the fourth anniversary of the total liberation of southern Vietnam--the day our people completely wiped out the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and recaptured independence, freedom and reunification for their fatherland.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to you, comrade, for your fine statement about the Vietnamese people's revolution and the unbreakable militant solidarity of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. When the Vietnamese people began their work to overcome the aftermath of the piratical war waged by the Beijing reactionaries, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Komsomol Central Committee decided to earmark 75 percent of the proceeds from the "communist subbotnik," 21 April, to support Vietnam. It may be said that, over the past 70 days, the Soviet people have fully shared the Vietnamese people's worries and joys.

On this occasion, allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the fraternal Soviet people and Comrade Brezhnev himself--a great friend of the Vietnamese people--who have properly discharged their duties in accordance with the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty and with a noble international proletariat spirit.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the comrade leaders of the Union of the Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and its chapters and collective members, and other Soviet mass organizations which have selflessly worked for the sake of our people's glorious revolutionary cause.

With regard to the development of our friendship, we can say that the Vietnamese people and army are extremely proud of and confident in their comrades-in-arms, their trusted comrades, and their close brothers--the glorious CPSU and the great Soviet people. [end recording]

VIENTIANE SENDS NOTE TO UN'S WALDHEIM ON PRC THREAT

BK060828 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 4 May 79 DK

[Article by station observer (Anatoliy Orazskiy)]

[Text] Recently Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister of the LPDR, sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim condemning Beijing's threats against Laos.

Our observer (Anatoliy Orazskiy) has the following to say: The situation developing in the wake of Beijing's acts along the Lao-Chinese border is still of great concern. China's armed forces continue to mass in the border areas and are earnestly preparing for war. They have intruded into Lao territory in many areas, and are continuing to occupy certain villages inside the Lao border, particularly in Muang Nan district in Luang Prabang [name of province as heard] Province. They have also carried out military exercises in areas bordering Laos.

All these developments remind us of the situation along the Vietnam-China border immediately before China launched its attack against Vietnamese territory. Beijing has stepped up its instigation of Overseas Chinese in Laos to carry out hostile acts against Laos, and has organized armed (?units) to carry out disturbances and destructive acts in northern Laos. The Beijing ruling clique has also mustered hundreds of exiled Lao reactionaries, including remnants of the Vang Pao and Kong Le cliques, in areas along the Lao-Chinese border, and has stepped up activities to create divisions among the ethnic minorities in Laos with a view to destroying national unity.

Sisana Sisane, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism of the LPDR, stated in his interview with the (?INDIAN EXPRESS) newspaper that Chinese and U.S. spy organizations are colluding with each other in assisting the reactionaries to set up an autonomous kingdom in northern Laos. A base providing training and weapons to these spies is located in Yunnan Province in southern China.

In concert with these acts, the Beijing propaganda machine has also launched a slanderous propaganda campaign to distort the LPDR's foreign policy.

Why has Beijing adopted such a hostile attitude toward Laos to the point of openly threatening to wage war against this country? Its behavior stems from the same motive that drove it to commit aggression against the SRV; that is, that Laos, like Vietnam, has refused to submit to Beijing's ambitions for hegemony. The SRV and the LPDR have refused to be used as guinea pigs for Maoist philosophy--as Kampuchea was used under the pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime. They do not want to lose the independence and freedom they wrested back at great cost in the struggles against the colonialists and imperialists. That is why they have resolutely opposed the acts of the Beijing leaders who have threatened to (?use) force against them.

The note of the LPDR Foreign Ministry to the UN secretary general said that Beijing's acts of hostility toward Laos are having a serious effect on peace and stability in Southeast Asia. China's threats against Laos constitute a threat to the independence and sovereignty of all countries in Southeast Asia. Each of these countries could become a victim of the Beijing expansionists, who recently committed aggression against Vietnam and who are now making military preparations along the Lao border and are stepping up sabotage and opposition against Kampuchea, Burma, Thailand and other neighboring countries. The adoption of reasonable measures to check the war adventures of the Chinese leadership against Laos will be in the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia. The just call of the LPDR Government and people has received support from the USSR and all fraternal socialist countries.

MEMBER OF KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL HUN SEN INTERVIEWED

LD052332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council in charge of the Foreign Ministry, has received our correspondent, Leonid Krichevskiy, in Phnom Penh and answered his questions. In particular he said: The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council is pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and nonalinement with all countries regardless of their political system. The foreign policy of the new Kampuchea is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect for the independence, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and on mutual advantage and mutual understanding. The new Kampuchea would like to resolve all border and territorial disputes with neighboring countries by peaceful means on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of those countries and their territorial integrity. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is also fully resolved to come out for the world's revolutionary and progressive forces, to give them support in the struggle for peace and social progress and to struggle for democracy against neocolonialism and Beijing's expansionism.

As is known, Hun Sen said, U.S. imperialism suffered a defeat in Indochina--in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Chinese expansionists would like to gain firm footholds here, and for a time they managed to do this in Kampuchea by using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. After Beijing was defeated in Kampuchea it unleashed an aggressive war against Vietnam. At the same time the Chinese hegemonists are threatening the sovereignty and independence of the Laotian people. Thus the Beijing leaders are acting as enemies of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, as enemies of the revolutionary process in Indochina, and as enemies of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Evaluating the development of relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, Comrade Hun Sen stressed that after the rout of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group, broad possibilities appeared for the development of friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two countries. The Soviet Union has always been on the side of the Kampuchean patriots and has given them aid and support, and I am sure, Hun Sen said in conclusion, that the bonds of solidarity and fraternal friendship between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union will gain in strength and develop.

SPK CITED ON LIQUIDATION OF REMNANTS OF POL POT REGIME

LD051504 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 5, TASS--According to a report of the Kampuchean SPK news agency, Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council in charge of defence and commander-in-chief of Kampuchea's Revolutionary Forces, received a delegation of fighting men, who took direct part in the liquidation of a big base of Pol Pot gangs in the western part of Battambang Province.

He spoke highly of the courage and heroism of the servicemen--men and officers, who successfully fulfilled the task set to them for routing this dangerous seat of counter-revolution.

In the course of fighting, several thousand bandits have been destroyed and taken prisoner. Nearly 6,000 units of weapons of various types, many tanks, automobiles and hundreds of tons of ammunitions have been captured. Nearly 50 thousand civilians have been liberated.

The SPK agency also reports that over the period from April 15 to 25, a number of seats or resistance of the remainders of the gangs of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the people were liquidated in Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Ratanakiri, Kampot, Svay Rieng and Stung Treng provinces as a result of the operations launched by the revolutionary armed forces and the local self-defence detachments. Over the same time, another 2,500 soldiers carrying arms and former civil servicemen of the regime went over to the side of the revolution. In Kampot Province, for example, they assisted the revolutionary armed forces in ensuring the return to their native villages of several thousands of civilians, who had been forcefully driven to the jungle by the bandits.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD051148 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, May 5, TASS--Southeast Asian countries do not need U.S. military presence in that part of the world. A statement to this effect was made to newsmen by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in his commentary on the statements by some leaders of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to the effect that the U.S. Armed Forces allegedly contribute towards maintaining a balance of forces in the region.

INDONESIA'S MALIK SEES 'BROAD POTENTIAL' FOR TIES WITH USSR

LD041257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Kalinin report: "Broad Potential"]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 May--The auditorium of the Asian Technological Institute was the venue for a symposium on the subject of "The Asian Technological Institute and Asia: The Next 20 Years." Speaking at the symposium, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik noted the great significance of the continuing relaxation of tension for resolving the developing countries' problems.

In a talk with PRAVDA's correspondent, Adam Malik stated that good relations have become established between the USSR and Indonesia. I believe, he said, that cooperation between our two countries can develop successfully. This is indicated in particular by the Soviet exhibition being held in Jakarta, which I have just visited. It shows what broad potential exists for cooperation between Indonesia and Soviet Union.

SOVIET TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NEW ZEALAND LABOR CONGRESS

LD041215 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.V. Viktorov flew to the city of Wellington on 27 April to participate in the work of the New Zealand Labor Federation Congress.

LE FIGARO ARTICLE REVIEWS USSR-BALKAN RELATIONS

LD041401 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Vladimir Kostov article: "The USSR and the Balkans"]

[Text] The events in Iran, the Sino-Vietnamese conflict and the permanent tension in the Middle East are attracting so much attention that there is a danger of overlooking developments in the situation in the intermediate areas, where in fact signs are appearing which herald crises and tensions to come. This is the present case in the Balkans.

Observers are familiar with the activities of extreme leftwing groups and extreme right-wing nationalist movements in Greece and Turkey, the extremist utterances of the Albanians, the wait for a succession which is already virtually open owing to the age of the heads of government in at least three countries (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania), the muted conflicts between Romania and the Soviet Union at every Warsaw Pact session. On the other hand, the recent publication in Sofia of a work by Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva on the Macedonian question did not receive the attention it deserved. Not only because the press in Skoplje and Belgrade reacted vigorously--the significance of the affair is not confined to the field of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations--but because Mrs Dragoycheva's book is the sign of an evolution in Soviet policy in the Balkans.

The Soviet Union has never renounced its ambition to incorporate the whole of the Balkans into its sphere of influence and to give itself a foothold in the strait [presumably Strait of Otranto]: It expressed this desire at the time of the German-Soviet pact and Stalin sounded out Churchill on the matter during the war. But the Greek resistance--strongly supported by Britain--the conflict with Tito, the dissidence of Albania and the more subtle dissidence of Romania temporarily halted Soviet plans in this field. Only one objective was fully achieved: the takeover of Bulgaria.

Since the beginning of the 19th century Russian generals had known that Bulgaria constituted an indispensable base for any progress toward the strait. With this in mind, Bulgaria, which is practically isolated from all the other states on the Balkan Peninsula and from Europe in general, has become the main component of Soviet strategy: Its integration into the Soviet system has reached a degree which has been achieved nowhere else in relations between independent states.

Today the Soviet Union has good reasons for wanting to revive some of its unfinished plans. Its venture in Africa and the Middle East demand stable and reliable logistic support. It sees the entry of Greece and Turkey into the Common Market as a direct threat to its influence in the area. The domestic situation in Turkey, which is reeling under the shock waves shaking the Persian and Arab Islamic world, means that it must be prepared for any eventuality: Bulgaria has a Turkish population and a common border with European Turkey. Finally, China's active policy is prompting the USSR to safeguard itself against any surprise from the west in general, and more especially from the southwest.

Yet the choice of methods is not as great as one might imagine. Direct means of action are out of the question: They would be liable to provoke an unforeseeable response on the international scene. It remains, therefore, to exploit the traditional tensions among the various Balkan states: between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia; Albania and Yugoslavia; Greece and Turkey; Greece and Yugoslavia; Bulgaria and Romania; and so forth.

It is in this context that Bulgaria is now reviving the Macedonian question. Mrs Dragoycheva points out that in 1941-1943 the Macedonian nation did not yet exist and that Macedonia's territory was a Bulgarian land, inhabited by Bulgarians. She recalls that, to establish itself permanently, a nation needs many decades and even centuries. [paragraph continues]

The Macedonian nation is therefore no more than an "embryonic nation" and consequently the Macedonian land and its population have not yet become non-Bulgarian. And Mrs Dragoycheva revives the age old cry: "Macedonia for the Macedonians!" which, in the days when it was a popular slogan, meant: "No Macedonia inside Yugoslavia, but a completely independent Macedonia."

The publication of Mrs Dragoycheva's book is not an isolated incident. It follows Bulgaria's rejection of all regional cooperation in the Balkans. It is accompanied by a campaign underway in Bulgaria, aimed at making young people and especially the army more sensitive to the Macedonian issue. But when Mrs Dragoycheva writes that there is no Macedonian question as far as the present Bulgarian leadership is concerned, she is not far from the truth: It is the Soviet Union which would like the problem to return to the fore, using Bulgaria as a tool.

On the Yugoslav side, stirring the Macedonian question constitutes direct support for the autonomous and antifederal currents. Whether strong or weak the latter can always serve as a means of pressure on Belgrade. But the Soviet Union would not have taken the risk of letting a virulent form of Bulgarian nationalism manifest itself merely for the pleasure of annoying Yugoslavia. The maneuver is aimed at the entire region. For the revival of one nationalism would lead to the revival of others. A general revival of Balkan nationalism would be capable of destablizing the region. In an international situation where there are now countless hotspots on the globe, the USSR would have a strong chance of being allowed to restore order, if necessary, in a region so close to its borders, at least Moscow hopes so...just in case it happens.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S VISIT TO BULGARIA REPORTED

Zhivkov, Schmidt on Detente, SALT

LD041754 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 4, TASS--The strengthening and expanding of detente is an imperative of the time, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, said at a reception in honour of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, on an official visit to Bulgaria. Useful work has been carried out in implementing the accords of the European Security and Cooperation Conference in the period after the Helsinki forum. Life has proved already that the Final Act is a long-term and constructive program of action in the European Continent, which will be undoubtedly confirmed at a meeting in Madrid in 1980.

Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria, while resolutely condemning interference in domestic affairs of any country and armed interventions, has and is supporting all the proposals designed to strengthen the peace.

The policy of disarmament and the limitation of armaments, Helmut Schmidt said in reply, is now an important integral part of cooperation in ensuring security and peace. That is why Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and me stressed a year ago in our joint declaration the need to speed up implementation of further measures in this field, so that the process of detente is complemented by measures of military detente. In this connection, the progress reached at the negotiations on limiting strategic armaments is welcomed in the FRG, and we express a wish that the agreement to this effect between the Soviet Union and the United States is signed as soon as possible.

The speaker expressed conviction that a successful completion of the SALT-II negotiations will also give a new impetus to the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Bulgarian-FRG Declaration

LD041756 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 4, TASS--Bulgaria and the FRG believe that at present there is no reasonable alternative other than deepening the process of detente and peaceful cooperation. This is said in a joint declaration signed today by President of Bulgaria's State Council Todor Zhivkov and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The leaders of the two countries, the Bulgarian news agency reports, declared for ending the arms race, for consistently implementing the decisions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. They believe that the conclusion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms will play an important role in ensuring peace in the whole world.

The sides noted the big importance of the Final Act of the European conference and stressed that all of its provisions should be fulfilled. They hold that a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will play an important role in strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Bulgaria and the FRG, the declaration says, support efforts directed at the conclusion of an agreement between the CMEA and the EEC, since such an agreement would promote the development of economic cooperation in Europe.

The leaders of the two countries emphasised the need of strict observance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and urged all states to accede to it.

Helmut Schmidt today concluded his visit to Bulgaria.

Schmidt Press Conference

LD051552 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 5, TASS--After the completion of the talks with Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt addressed a press conference in Varna, at which he touched upon a number of international issues. According to a BTA agency report, Helmut Schmidt said that he had discussed with the Bulgarian leaders the "significance of continuing the policy of detente in Europe." We were unanimous on this issue, the chancellor said. We are unanimous also as regards the fact that we will very actively work in this respect.

The head of the West German Government touched upon the relations between the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He pointed out that the FRG Government will insist within the framework of the Common Market on equal attitude to all the European socialist states by that organization. H. Schmidt also said that the sides at the talks expressed at the course of the exchange of views "special interest that an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms between the USSR and the USA be signed at the earliest date and ratified by the two countries." He voiced the opinion that after this "it will be possible to expect a successful conclusion" of the current talks in Vienna on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe."

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON CONSERVATIVE WIN IN UK ELECTION

'Drastic Political Change' Ahead

Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 May 79 LD

["Glance at the British Scene" program with Anatoliy Gan and unidentified announcer--recorded]

[Text] [Gan] Naturally, the subject I want to speak about today is the general election and not just because this is now the talking point both in Britain and elsewhere. The fact is that we are witnessing serious political changes--serious not only for Britain. Before we consider the election results, let's recall to mind February 1974 because in some respects it is like May 1979.

In that general election, too, Edward Heath wanted to put an end to trade union power but what he did end was his own political career. James Callaghan did not publicly proclaim an intention to end union power. But his undeclared and camouflaged antiunion policy has cut short his days as prime minister because it is this policy that forced nearly 2 million workers to take part in strikes in the first 3 months of this year, with a loss of over 5 million work days. According to the Ministry of Employment, this was the highest level of industrial action since the miners' strike in 1974.

The Tory party, with its powerful propaganda machine, has exploited these winter strikes for its own political ends, to discredit the Labor leadership and show it up as being incapable of working with the unions. I am convinced many voters swallowed this political bait out of fear of going through another terrible winter like that of 1974, with its 4-day working week or like this last winter of discontent. But of course it is not this alone that accounts for Labor's heavy defeat. Back on October 1974 Labor was, as you know, victorious. This victory could have been even more impressive had the leadership heeded the voices of the left in the unions calling for firm action to nationalize key industries, to redistribute wealth fundamentally in favor of the working people and to curb prices and monopoly profits.

Not one of these demands was carried out. Quite the contrary. Harold Wilson, while prime minister, attempted to curb the unions with the aid of antiunion legislation which the unions torpedoed. James Callaghan chose more subtle methods. With the help of the so-called social contracts he waged a creeping offensive on the unions. Indeed, the social contracts proved nothing but a means of saddling the workers with the entire burden of the economic crisis for the sake of assuring the profits of the monopoly corporations. Such a policy could not be conducted without sweeping suppression of the progressive forces inside the Labor Party and the trade unions. It could not be conducted without undermining unity in both the party and the unions.

The seeds of growing discontent and of far-flung distrust of the rightwing Labor leadership which it sowed itself, the seeds of disillusion, have now borne rich fruit for the Conservatives. It is the Labor leaders themselves who have put the Tory rightwingers in office. The country has entered a period of drastic political change, what I would call a period of acute political conflict and class struggles. And it cannot be otherwise, since the Tory election campaign was climaxed by calls to stamp out the Red peril in the British Labor movement.

And to conclude: James Callaghan overestimated his influence on the Labor movement and the unions. Time alone will show whether the Tories have not overestimated their own strength.

[Unidentified announcer] The only sensation in these elections is that the name of the Tory leader, Margaret Thatcher, will go into British and European history as that of the first woman prime minister. But of course, this is not the reason why, as early as today, the prices on the London Stock Exchange have soared. According to brokers the Tory takeover has increased the total value of shares by $2,000 million. This is an indicator of what a great stake is made on the Tories by international bankers and transnational monopolies. As a matter of fact, Margaret Thatcher promised them to make the biggest political reshuffle in the country in modern British history by turning it away from Labor socialism to free enterprise. It is yet too early to make any forecasts on this score, to say whether the Tories will be able to act on their promises or not. As I see it, it is far more important to reveal the reason for the defeat of the Labor Party and the victory of the Conservatives.

The reason lies in the profound disillusionment of the bulk of the British voters, above all with the economic policies of the Labor leaders. Having come to office in February 1974 the Labor leaders not only ignored all the decisions of the annual Labor Party and trade union conferences that took place. After that, they acted against these decisions, speculating on the loyalty of the organized working class, on its allegiance to the ideas of socialism.

Today's defeat of the Labor leaders was determined by the fact that for nearly 5 years they ignored their election promises and actually instead of allying themselves with the trade unions, which are their political foundation, they launched a confrontation against them. The confrontation climaxed in a wave of strikes last winter involving millions of factory and office workers. The strikes cost thousands of millions of dollars to the British economy. This wave of stoppages was a sort of protest of working people against the desire of the rightwing Labor leadership to shift the burden of the economic crisis Britain is going through onto the working people, without affecting the interests of the monopolies. The Labor leaders replaced a struggle against the domination of monopolies in the country with a struggle against the progressive section of the working class movement which regarded the rightwing Labor leadership as conscientious managers acting for capitalists.

This is the reason the Labor leaders were actually unable to solve a single pressing problem in the country: unemployment, growing inflation or the steady decline in the living standards of working people. These are some of the reasons that led to a heavy political defeat for the Labor Party and for its leaders in these past general elections. With its own hands Labor cleared the way for victory to the rightwing of the Conservative Party.

UK Leftwing Seriously Alarmed

LD051958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1651 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kashparov]

[Text] [Kashparov] You know, comrades, that the Conservatives had a comfortable victory at the parliamentary elections in Britain. They obtained 339 seats out of 635, or 43 more than Labor. With the announcement of the final results yesterday, the first woman prime minister in the country's history, the leader of the Conservatives, Margaret Thatcher, was called to Buckingham Palace, where the queen of Great Britain entrusted her with the task of forming a new government.

I have asked our London correspondent Yuriy Kobaladze to report on this:

[Kobaladze--begin recording] Thatcher told journalists she would not make them wait long, and would name the new cabinet members in the near future. Prior to this, Callaghan, the leader of the Laborites, had visited Buckingham Palace. He informed the queen of the resignation of the Labor government and immediately left the traditional residence of British prime ministers. The first session of the new Parliament will take place on 9 May.

Before the elections most of local observers forecast a Conservative win. However, even the boldest forecasts did not predict so convincing a victory for the Conservatives.

On the eve of the elections THE OBSERVER wrote that the events of the past winter were Labor's Achilles heel. The paper had in mind a succession of strikes which, in essence, were the reply of the working masses and the country's trade unions to the government's attempts at solving the country's complicated economic problems through them. At the same time the paper wrote that it is precisely the Laborites rather than the Conservatives that constitute a party capable of resuming a constructive dialog with the trade-unions.

Indeed, trade unions are a force which those in the corridors of power in Great Britain cannot afford to ignore. Despite the fact that a confrontation with the trade unions was one of the main causes for the fall of the last Conservative government headed by Heath, in 1974, during the present election campaign the Conservatives made no secret of their intention to curb the recalcitrant trade unions and to make legislation against them even more severe.

It is natural that the Conservatives' advent to power should cause serious concern and alarm among the trade unions and the country's leftwing forces.

Immediately after the Conservative victory became known, trade union leaders came up with statements calling on the new government to refrain from implementing its pre-election threats. Otherwise, there will be difficulties.

Apart from this, the Conservatives' approach to foreign policy questions and detente problems puts one on one's guard. During the election campaign, Tory leaders repeatedly made appeals concerning the necessity of increasing Britain's contribution to NATO under the pretext of the growing threat from the East. The thesis about the alleged Soviet military threat was fanned up widely.

It remains for one to hope that the Conservatives' bellicose statements will be drowned in the noise of preelection speeches and that once in power, they will take a more moderate and constructive position.

Implications of Change

LD060218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1717 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[After the Conservatives' Victory"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, 5 May--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports: At 10 Downing Street, which is the residence of the British prime minister, the inhabitants have changed. M. Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader who received an absolute majority in the 3 May elections to the House of Commons, has moved in.

What will this change mean for Britain? This is the question that local political observers are asking themselves now. Most of them agree that the Labor Party defeat was a reflection of the British people's mass dissatisfaction with the government's economic policy and with its attempts to place the burden of the country's economic crisis on the shoulders of the working people. This policy was in total contradiction to the decisions of the Labor Party conferences and the British trade union congress conferences. It was decisively opposed by the trade unions which form the basis of the Labor Party. It is significant that, as was pointed out in a BBC television program, 27 percent of the voters who took part in the elections preferred the Conservatives to Labor purely as a sign of protest against the government's economic policy.

At the moment the army of unemployed numbers almost 1.5 million in the British Isles; the rate of inflation in annual terms has reached almost 10 percent; industrial production has slowed down noticeably; and the excessive military spending, which has risen to 9 billion pounds sterling per year, is a heavy burden on the country's economy.

The Conservatives' coming to power does not mean, however, that from now on things will go better in Britain. In its election manifesto the party proposed no real way of easing the country out of its big economic crisis. Being closer in spirit to hig capital than Labor was, it put forward a program in the latter's favor for denationalizing a number of branches of the industry, tightening up the laws directed against the trade unions and cutting social spending.

In foreign policy also the Conservatives have traditionally held a more rightwing position. The change of tone in its leaders' statements concerning Britain's relations with the socialist countries, however, is indicative. While in the first stage of the election campaign their speeches abounded in "belligerent notes," these became more moderate as the election date drew nearer. The Conservatives also intend to strengthen "the traditional ties" with the United States, and fulfill all its "obligations" to NATO and cooperate more closely with the Common Market.

British CP Statement

LD051122 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 5, TASS--The Communist Party of Great Britain issued a statement on the results of the parliamentary elections held in the country on May 3. The main cause of the defeat suffered by the Labour Party and the victory of the Conservatives in the elections, the statement points out, has been the antinational policy pursued by the right-wing Labour leaders. The results of the elections have clearly shown that at present the main objective of the left-wing and democratic forces of Britain is their unity in struggle against the onslaught of the Conservatives on the vital interests of the working masses.

Thatcher Cabinet

LD051722 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 5, TASS--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today announced the composition of her new cabinet in which Lord Carrington becomes foreign secretary, chancellor of the Exchequer is Richard Geoffrey Howe, the home secretary is William Whitelaw and the defence minister is Francis Pym.

Kosygin Congratulations

LD051927 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin congratulated Margaret Thatcher on her appointment as prime minister of Great Britain. "I take this opportunity to express the hope for the further development of Soviet-British relations to the benefit of our peoples, in the interests of strengthening peace, international security and cooperation," the telegram says.

NATO POLICY THE REAL THREAT TO PEACE, DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD041101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov military-political review: "NATO's Big Lie and Europe's Security"]

[Text] The problem of military detente is of particularly great importance for Europe where the concentration of troops and armaments is high. That is a truism. And it is obvious to broad circles of the European public. That is why the realistic and constructive proposals for strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently in his speech at a voters' meeting have evoked resolute support among the public.

All honest people in the West are now demanding that the NATO governments give the most serious consideration to the new Soviet initiatives, rightly seeing them as the key to insuring lasting peace in Europe. The activity of certain Atlantic circles which are evidently concerned with only one thing--insuring that the NATO chariot continues to "gallop" in the opposite direction to detente--looks extremely dangerous and unsavory against this background. Being unable to hush up the Soviet proposals, the NATO "hawks" have intensified their propaganda campaign aimed at distorting the peace-loving aims of the foreign policy of the USSR and its allies and sowing mistrust of it.

Since there are no real arguments for this, the "strategy of the big lie" has once again been brought into play. Reactionary politicians, generals and the reactionary press have joined in malevolent fantasies about the "threat" to European countries from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The tone is being set by the figures from NATO headquarters headed by the notorious J. Luns, a "man with a brown [fascist] past." At closed sessions held at least once a week and in public interviews he is attempting to fill everyone with "suspicion of the Soviet Union's plans" not only in Europe but also throughout the world. Taking it into account that hardly anyone now believes the downright lie about "Soviet aggression" being prepared, Luns is resorting to new tricks but with the same poisonous underlying motives. Yes, he declared in a recent AFP interview for instance, the USSR has no intention of attacking the West European countries but..."this intention may change" (!). In another statement, obviously "brainwashing" his opponents, Luns asserts: The USSR's intentions "may change overnight, and the potential is there."

And now the old lie in its new packaging has been taken up by a number of Western propaganda organs. "In the final analysis, the question of whether Moscow's military might is aggressive or defensive," West Germany's DPA declares, "is not crucial;" the main thing, it says, is the "potential military capability" to launch an attack.

The NATO generals have been assigned the role of propaganda big guns in the massive attacks on the public. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, Gen H. Gundersen, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, sweepingly declares, are undermining military equilibrium in Europe. Admiral H. Train, NATO Supreme allied commander Atlantic, calls for an "end to complacency" in the face of the "Soviet threat" on the seas.

The "hawks" are now attacking any proposals from the socialist countries for deepening detente in Europe and throughout the world, wherever they are put forward--in the United Nations, at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe, or at other talks. Realistically-minded Western politicians are accused of "defeatism," of making "concessions" to the Soviet Union and other "mortal sins." The NATO reactionaries have also united with the opponents of detente across the ocean in attacking the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT-II), which is being elaborated. While the American "hawks" are scaring the gullible with fantasies about some kind of "one-sided advantages" for the USSR, their European counterparts are frightening the man in the street with fantasies about the "helplessness" [obezoruzhennost] of the European NATO members in the face of Soviet "strategic superiority."

This whole propaganda orgy has definite aims. As is well known, the West European peoples are questioning the policy of the cold war period. It is this which is worrying the Atlanticists. They are particularly irritated by the public's firm determination to end the arms race and the militarist preparations in NATO countries--preparations which are dangerous to peace.

"The good times for NATO are past," West Germany's STERN noted not so long ago. "The end is near for the many years of playing up to the NATO generals in their desire to fuel the fantasy about the 'threat from the East' in order to prompt the NATO countries to make more and more appropriations for armaments." Hence the NATOites' attacks on those who unswervingly pursue a policy of detente and of consolidating peace in the international arena. American General A. Haig, outgoing NATO supreme allied commander Europe, recently revealed--perhaps inadvertently--the real point of the NATO circles' present campaign. Detente between East and West, he gloomily complained in Belgium's LE SOIR, "is undermining the principles of NATO doctrine and strategy."

It is precisely this strategy born in the somber cold war era and the NATO policy line of continuing confrontation and achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies, rather than the far-fetched "Soviet threat," which represent the real dangers to peace and detente in Europe. "The paramount task now is to extend detente to the military sphere," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed. "This is particularly necessary since the NATO bloc is feverishly building up its armaments and complicating the situation in Europe."

It is well known that there is a record increase in military expenditure in the NATO countries, that new military bases are being created and old ones expanded, and that the numerical strength of the bloc's armed forces is increasing. As Italian Senator Gen N. Pasti, who used to hold a prominent military post in NATO, has pointed out, the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc are attempting to conceal from the public the real numerical strength of the bloc's armed forces by publishing understated official data.

A long-term program for rearming and modernizing the NATO countries' armed forces, which envisages the buildup of about 100 types of armaments at a cost of an extra $80 billion, was adopted under Pentagon pressure and is being implemented. It is precisely this and not something else which is threatening to disrupt the military equilibrium in Europe.

Some people in NATO would like to insure that neutron weapons are deployed in West Europe. Dangerous schemes are being nurtured for "equipping" West Europe with "Eurostrategic" nuclear weapons, including medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This was discussed at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session which has just ended at Homestead U.S. Air Force base (Florida). The session was held under the sign of accelerating the implementation of the plans for modernizing the bloc's nuclear weapons and creating and deploying in the European theater of military operations new types of medium-range missiles--both ballistic and cruise.

Furthermore, if it is considered that advocates of the concept of a "first strike" utilizing both conventional and nuclear weapons have not disappeared from NATO, the extremely dangerous trend of the activity of NATO--about whose "love of peace" so many hypocritical official speeches were delivered recently at the bloc's headquarters to mark its 20th anniversary--becomes self-evident.

America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has hypocritically called NATO "a bastion against aggression." Attacking those who, in its own words, "yawn at" any mention of the bloc, the newspaper cynically called for "30 cheers in honor of NATO." And here it bashfully fails to mention that throughout these 30 years the peoples have been resolutely demanding the elimination of this dangerous survival of the cold war.

No, it is not peace which concerns the NATO "hawks"! A correspondent of Italy's EPOCA weekly who recently visited the Ramstein headquarters of NATO's air command in the central zone of Europe wrote in his report: "They are thinking about war in Ramstein..." On orders from this headquarters, he writes, "the 1,400 warplanes stationed at 30 bases in central Europe and Britain could take off in minutes." The NATO strategists, it appears from the weekly's report, are advocating the adoption of new types of aircraft capable of "delivering nuclear bombs to Kiev."

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are steadily and consistently pursuing a firm policy line of strengthening international peace and deepening the relaxation of tension and of eliminating all obstacles on this path in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Europe and the whole world. The new Soviet initiatives, just like the decisions of last year's Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, are aimed at this. It is generally known that no one really displays as much effort and persistence in the struggle for peace as the USSR and its allies. However, it is obvious that this process necessitates active participation by all interested parties and also the curbing of those circles which harm the cause of detente.

While struggling persistently to strengthen peace, our country at the same time has no intention of relaxing its defense efforts. As was proclaimed recently from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, taking into account the complexity of the international situation and proceeding from its realities, the Soviet Union will display constant concern for maintaining the security of our country and our allies and friends at the proper level and will take the necessary measures to strengthen the Soviet Armed Forces.

TASS OBJECTS TO AFP TERMING USSR 'TOTALITARIAN' COUNTRY

LD042314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2018 GMT 4 May 79 LD

["Once More on the 'Objectivity' of AFP"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Konstantin Andreyev writes:

AFP today includes the Soviet Union among the "totalitarian countries," contrasting it with other states, among which the agency named, in particular, the Republic of South Africa. AFP gave this description of the USSR in an item devoted to international reactions to the results of the parliamentary election in Britain.

In an earlier report from Moscow, the French agency attributed "concern" to the Soviet Union over the victory of the Conservatives in connection with the prospects for the 1980 Olympic games. Naturally, no references were made to specific statements by specific Soviet leaders.

The AFP item, clearly intended for publication in Britain, alleges that "on Friday the press in Moscow accused Mrs M. Thatcher's party of being an 'agent of big business.'" A look at the Moscow press shows that not a single paper made such an "accusation." Admittedly, there was mention of "big business" in a commentary by the TASS London correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev, carried by the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, but in a different context. It said that "the Conservative Party reflects the interests of big business." It was evidently this phrase that was used by AFP which, after having reedited it to its own liking and then attributing it to the whole of the Moscow press, demonstrated its idea of journalistic tact and a sense of moderation.

This is not the first time the AFP has transmitted incorrect news about the Soviet Union. In recent months AFP has repeatedly shown emphatic animosity toward a country with which France, in the words of its leaders, wishes to develop relations of accord and cooperation.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DEPARTING FRENCH AMBASSADOR DE LEUSSE

LD042146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1602 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Bruno de Leusse, French ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin in connection with his forthcoming departure for his motherland. A friendly conversation took place.

FRG 'DUALITY' TOWARD MIDEAST, EEC SPLIT EXPOSED

DW040924 Moscow in German to Germany 1745 GMT 3 May 79 DW

[Yuriy Sibirtsev commentary]

[Excerpts] The Middle East policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is facing a serious dilemma after the conclusion of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. Washington is bringing pressure to bear on Bonn to obtain political support and financial backing for the Camp David accord. U.S. Undersecretary of State Christopher already visited Bonn and conducted negotiations on these matters with representatives of West Germany. Under U.S. pressure some politicians in the Federal Republic seek to attribute advantages to the Camp David accord which it does not deserve.

At a meeting of the Social Democratic Party Bundestag faction it was said that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty constitutes the first step toward a comprehensive peace settlement. In reality, however, Camp David is a step leading away from the settlement of the explosively dangerous situation in the Middle East.

True peace in the Middle East will be possible only if and when all interested parties participate in the settlement. This can occur only if Israel leaves the occupied territories. Since the separate agreement brought nothing of the sort it has merely aggravated the contradictions and conflicts in the Middle East. Therefore, the acclamation accorded the Camp David agreement on the Rhine is entirely unjustified.

Besides, some opinions voiced in Bonn about the Middle East situation do not at all fit into the American cliche. Repeatedly and for all the world to hear many politicians of the Federal Republic have declared that the interest of the Palestinian Arabs must be taken into account. This demand has been rather clearly phrased in a joint statement of the nine EEC countries, which was also signed by the West German politicians.

Such a declaration sounds like criticism of the Camp David agreement which deprives the Palestinians of the right to national self-determination. We will not analyze how Bonn's support of a reasonable stance vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem can be explained, whether it was motivated by an attempt not to aggravate relations with Arab states, or by other reasons. In this case something else is more important. The duality in approaching the Mideast problem can be seen at the Rhine not just in the political but also in the economic fields.

According to the Washington POST, Egypt was assured of additional economic aid during As-Sadat's recent visit to Bonn. The Federal Republic fears simultaneously that, however, its financial support of Egypt could disgust the other Arab states. Assistance for Egypt, which is opposed by Arab countries including countries exporting oil to the Federal Republic, call into question the good relations of the FRG with the Arab world, thus showing a negative result for the FRG--this was written by STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. That was naturally a correct observation. The people at the Rhine really do not want to lose access to Arab oil, which could happen easily if the Federal Republic unilaterally sided with Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Federal Minister for Research and Technology Hauff was not far from the truth when he said: If this is a flop and Arab oil supplies to the Federal Republic of Germany are discontinued, you can describe the situation with one word--a catastrophe. This explains the desire of the Federal Republic to give Egypt economic assistance within an international framework under the participation of not just the United States and Japan but also other West Europeans states. This was done behind the backs of the others.

International commentators stress that the Mideast policy of the Federal Republic can get into a one-way street, regardless of what complicated maneuvers it may make. It is unclear, for instance, whether other West European states will agree to support this so-called Marshall Plan for the Mideast. France already announced its disinclination to irritate the enemies of Cairo in the Arab world. This means that the Common Market under such conditions cannot appear any more as an integrated whole. According to all this, Bonn already is preparing to make some reserve moves. Government spokesman Boelling admitted that any new collective assistance must not necessarily take place within an EEC framework. This statement shows that the support of the American Mideast policy is logical, and that it can inflict serious damage on the vital interests of the Federal Republic despite all reservations and maneuvers.

PORTUGUESE CP RESOLUTION ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS WELCOMED

LD050219 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] In Lisbon the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee has published a statement that in the next few days the PCP intends to present a resolution condemning the present government. Moscow Radio observer Yuriy Aleksin comments on the matter: In announcing its Central Committee's resolution, the PCP once again stresses that in order to overcome the present crisis besetting the country the right course would be to set up a government based on a parliamentary majority, that is, on the deputies for the Communist and Socialist parties. This would not only contribute to the stabilization of the situation in the country, but evidently would also serve as a guarantee for its future advancement on the road to democracy and the preservation and consolidation of the gains of the 25 April revolution. However, the leadership of the Socialist Party [PS], as is known, has so far declined all proposals to establish a dialog with the communists. The stance of the socialists makes it impossible to set up such a government in the near future. Taking this into account, the PCP now proposes the formation of a transitional cabinet capable of guaranteeing the conduct of the country's affairs till the next parliamentary elections. With this in mind, the PCP is ready to analyze together with the president of the republic, the PS and with all other interested forces all aspects of the resolution in question. The PCP believes that on the eve of elections the government should include representatives of all political parties with seats in the Assembly of the Republic.

Portuguese history after the April revolution has examples of successful cooperation between different political forces, not only on a local scale, but also on a national scale. Let us recall, for instance, the first provisional government, which, as is known, joined representatives of all forces in Portugal. Unfortunately, we also remember the lesson given by its short tenure of office. This government reaffirmed that democracy is strong when consolidated with unity in its ranks. Democracy can be endangered when an attempt is made to detract from it with deceitful slogans, which met only the ambitious interests of certain parties and political leaders.

The Portuguese communists' latest call for a dialog in the search for a viable democratic alternative to the present government--and which aspires to resolve the problems besetting the country and the workers--is addressed to all patriots and democrats.

The PCP, acting on the real [word indistinct] of the country's present political situation, is doing its best to solve in a joint effort the problems facing the country, within the bounds of the present Constitution. Under the present circumstances, the communists see justly the basis for setting up a democratic government within the configuration of the political forces reflected in the composition of the present Assembly of the Republic. In the face of the continuous advance of reaction and the dangers which hover over democracy, the watchword of the unity of the leftist forces is placed in the order of the day of the country's political life with a seriousness that has never been seen before.

The history of the past 5 years since 25 April 1974 teaches that the defense of the democratic system is the cause of all democrats, of all Portuguese to whom the destiny of their homeland is dear, and of all those who do not want a return to the dark days of fascism.

YURIY KORNILOV COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATIONS IN IRAN

LD041622 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In a period of a few days there were two political assassinations in Iran. Following General Gharani, the terrorists killed another associate of Ayatollah Khomeyni, prominent religious leader M. Motahhari. It did not take long to look for the criminals--they have named themselves. These are terrorists from the ultrareactionary Furqan underground grouping which, according to the FRANCE PRESSE news agency, is nothing but a tool of the shah SAVAK secret police which is now in the underground.

Motahhari's assassination is yet another testimony that the right-wing forces of Iran, which are unwilling to reconcile themselves with the downfall of the shah regime and those who are behind them, do not abandon attempts to undermine the Iranian revolution. These forces include not only terrorists of the Furqan and the like criminal groupings. At one with them are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency which over a period of 25 years actually controlled the situation in Iran, and the Israeli Mossad special service.

As it is emphasized with full ground in a statement of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), the assassination of Motahhari is undoubtedly part of a criminal conspiracy of imperialism and reaction against the Iranian revolution.

Noteworthy is the following fact: Hardly had the news of Motahhari's death become known in Iran, when counterrevolutionary circles, obviously encouraged from outside, immediately launched an unbridled campaign against the left forces of the country. Since Motahhari's funeral resolved into a mass manifestation of protest of the Iranians against designs of external and internal reaction, the right-wing forces, playing on the religious sentiments of the Iranians, tried to oppose to that manifestation their own "procession" which was held under anticommunist slogans. And these slogans are still being pushed out.

If one takes into account the fact that this occurs immediately after the assassination of M. Motahhari, it is difficult for one to get rid of the impression that the assassination itself and the sallies of reaction which followed are nothing but a single, premeditated action the aim of which is not only to divert the attention of the Iranians from real criminals, but to "channel" the just indignation of the people against the left forces in order to isolate these forces from the working masses. By no means accidental is certainly the fact that the hullabaloo raised by reactionary circles in Iran in connection with Motahhari's death was immediately picked up by the Western bourgeois press, above all by the United States.

"Who benefits?" asked antique lawyers when they wanted to find out the real culprit. In this case the answer to this question is ultimately clear: The ill-intentioned hullabaloo, launched by the Iranian reaction in connection with the assassination of M. Motahhari and directed against the left forces of the country, plays only into the hands of the enemies of the Iranian people and Iranian revolution.

Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 5 May reports the following comment on assassinations in Iran by Yuriy Kornilov: "The TASS political commentator writes: The assassination of Ayatollah Motahhari is new evidence that the rightwing forces in Iran and their supporters who are unwilling to reconcile themselves to the downfall of the shah's regime, have not abandoned attempts to undermine the Iranian revolution.

"Now not only the Furqan attackers--the ultrareactionary underground group--and other similar criminal groups have united with these forces, but agents of the CIA too, which during the last 25 years actually controlled the situation in Iran, and Israel's Mossad special service are with them. As Iranian patriotic circles correctly and properly point out, Ayatollah Motahhari's assassination is without doubt part of a criminal conspiracy by imperialism and reaction against the Iranian revolution."]

MOSCOW PERSIAN COMMENTS ONMOTAHHARI ASSASSINATION

TA041704 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear listeners, the Tehran press has published a report on a new political assassination in your country. Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari, one of the closest comrades in arms of Ayatollah Khomeyni, was killed by unknown individuals. Radio Moscow commentator Mrs Vera Lebedeva, in a commentary on this matter, writes: A faithful crusader of the Iranian revolution was killed by the hand of a criminal. This wicked assassination is a commonplace form of ambush used by agents of imperialism, SAVAK, and counterrevolutionaries to destroy their political enemies. The wicked murder of Morteza Motahhari is new evidence that the enemies of the Iranian revolution have not surrendered, and try by any available means, even through terrorism,to prevent the normalization of life in Iran and the establishment of law and order in all the cities and villages of the realm; and to prevent the concentration of the efforts of the authorities to solve the pressing economic and social problems of the country.

As you know, a secret counterrevolutionary organization was discovered recently which had 2,000 members. It has become clear that these counterrevolutionaries had a close connection with the CIA, whose agents are infamous for taking part in many filthy acts in Iran. It is proper to note that the plan to overthrow the legal government of Dr Mossadeq in Iran was prepared and carried out by the same American CIA. This organization is the initiator and the cause of mass political assassinations of progressive, political, and social personalities in Iran. Dr Fatemi, the former foreign minister, close comrade in arms of Dr Mossadeq and his government, was murdered by hired agents of the CIA. The new regime, which at that time came to power through a coup d'etat, savagely crushed and strangled the participants in the anti-imperialist struggle--the Iranian patriots--namely the representatives of the progressive parties and various social organizations in the country, with the approval and effective aid of the CIA and Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organization. Tens of thousands of the best sons of Iran lost their lives in SAVAK prisons as a result of agony and torture. They were executed without investigation and trial, and were stabbed in the back by hired killers.

Now some people in the West are shedding crocodile tears about the execution verdicts issued by the Iranian revolutionary court against the hangmen of the regime of the former shah. But none of these compassionate persons express regret for the cruel assassination of Morteza Motahhari and the martyrdom of the other victims of counterrevolutionary terrorism. Now that Iran is in mourning, isn't this silence self-evident? A statement issued by the Iranian Tudeh Party states: Morteza Motahhari's assassination is part of a criminal conspiracy by imperialism and reaction against the Iranian revolution. This situation requires the people to show more vigilance, and to crush unmercifully the attacks of the conspirators, and to strengthen the foundations of unity of all revolutionary forces.

Tudeh Party Statement on Events

LD051923 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 5, TASS--The latest events in Iran point to attempts by the reactionaries to eliminate the historical gains of the people's revolution, says a statement published here by the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh).

On the one hand, it says, internal and external reaction is stepping up subversive activities in Iran. On the other, stepping up activities are forces which by their class nature played an irresolute and inconsistent role in the revolutionary movement. The latter strive to prevent the development of the revolution towards implementing the demands of the broad popular masses. In their turn, Western imperialist circles, first of all, the U.S. and the Zionists, have mobilized all their capacities for unleashing a counterrevolutionary propaganda campaign.

Assisted by the former collaborators of the shah's secret police SAVAK, imperialist agents in Iran are trying to fire up internal conflicts, are sabotaging the normalization of economic and political life and the reconstruction of the administrative apparatus, not stopping before any crimes in their efforts.

The minions of counterrevolution are penetrating the state apparatus and the ranks of revolutionary organizations, they put forth extremist religious leftist slogans. Opportunists seek to retard the struggle by tens of millions of Iranians to eradicate imperialist domination, to secure genuine freedom for the people.

The statement goes on to say: In these conditions the Tudeh Party deems it necessary to carry out a radical purge of the army, police and the gendarmes from the supporters of the old regime and SAVAK agents, to send to trial by revolutionary tribunals all the torturers from the shah's government, to secure rights and freedoms to all the citizens of the republic with the exception of the above-mentioned criminals. It is also necessary to eliminate the shackling political, economic and military treaties with imperialist states, to tear up secret agreements with American militarists, to join the nonalinement movement.

Any other course, the statement underlines, will be a course of conciliation. Those who call for "mercy" in regard to the shah's torturers in fact wish to deliver the forces of law and order into the hands of monarchist officers who only in word promise to serve the Islamic republic, and want to restore the SAVAK. Attempts to revive the economy must not lean on the support of capitalists and businessmen, on imperialist monopolies.

In the prevailing situation, the Tudeh Party CC underlines, efforts must be concentrated on resolving the basic problems facing the country, on meeting the main demands of the people, on creating a united popular front to rebuff the machinations of the counterrevolution, to frustrate attempts by imperialist agents to split the revolutionary movement.

IRANIAN SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES ISRAEL, SUPPORTS LEBANON

LD061454 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 6, TASS--A spokesman for the Iranian Provisional Government, Abbas Amir Entezam, stated at a press conference today that Iran "condemns Israeli attempts to create a racist state in its own image in the south of Lebanon" and comes out in support of Lebanon's independence, unity and territorial integrity. Iran severed all relations with Israel, he stressed, and undertook effective measures to prevent Iranian oil from reaching it. If, however, foreign oil companies buying oil in Iran will be caught selling it to Israel, Amir Entezam said, the culprits will receive not a drop more of the produce of Iran's oil extracting industry.

The government spokesman announced that Iran is examining also the question of ending oil deliveries to the As-Sadat regime which concluded a separate treaty with Israel, harming the national interests of Arab and Muslim states.

AS-SADAT, HENCHMEN IN QUAGMIRE OF TREASON

LD041102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Yevgeniy Grachev commentary: "In the Quagmire of Treason"]

[Text] In all times government has been considered the most--I'm sorry [restarts] in all times treason has been considered the dirtiest of businesses and he who has committed it has been branded with the indelible stain of eternal shame and contempt. Traitors therefore have preferred to remain in the shadows and keep silent about their crimes. Not so, however, with Egyptian President as-Sadat. Not only has he raised treason to the rank of state policy--that was not enough for him. He has now had the temerity to publicize his black deeds by stirring up noisy propaganda over Cairo's separate deal with Tel Aviv. As-Sadat's speech in the Egyptian town of Safaja admits of no other interpretation. The head of the Egyptian regime declared that Cairo would carry out all the points of the treaty, regardless of any action that the Arab countries may take. In an obvious attempt to curry favor with Tel Aviv, As-Sadat proclaimed: To every step that Israel takes to meet us halfway, we will respond with two steps. Then he put forward a political arugment that has puzzled even experienced observers. As-Sadat declared that the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip belong to no one and that he himself will negotiate on behalf of the populations of those territories. As-Sadat thereby expressed his full agreement with Israel, which rejects the right of the PLO to represent the population of the West Bank and Gaza. Yet that organization is internationally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Now that the first reaction to As-Sadat's speech is over, international observers are drawing conclusions. The Beirut correspondent of LE MATIN points out that, by denying independence to the PLO, As-Sadat has admitted that he is breaking with the Arab world. Another paper, L'HUMANITE, notes that the speeches of As-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin are becoming more and more alike. And the friendly embrace--if it can be called such--in which Tel Aviv has enfolded the head of the Egyptian regime is becoming tighter, so much so as to keep Egypt firmly hitched to the team of horses that is pulling the cart of the interests of the American monopolies in the Near East.

Cairo stops at nothing in order to please its new friends and its protectors on the other side of the ocean. The Egyptian secret service supplies Israeli intelligence with information on detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement; Egyptian soldiers faithfully serve Sultan Qabus in Oman. These examples show that there is no limit to how far a person can fall, having once embarked on the path of treason. Like all criminal activity, treason is pulling As-Sadat and his henchmen down deeper and deeper, like a quagmire. If there is no limit to the depths to which the traitors among the Egyptian leadership will stoop, however, there is a limit to the patience of the Arab peoples, including those of Egypt; and this will soon be felt by those who have betrayed the interests of the Arab nation for the sake of pleasing imperialism, international Zionism and reaction.

KONDRASHOV SEES TREATY LAYING MINES, TIME-BOMBS IN MIDEAST

LD040851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[S. Kondrashov article: "The Explosive Mines of the 'Peace Treaty'": "a political commentator's view"]

[Text] The validation of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" concludes, as it were, the process which began a year and a half ago when by paying a visit to Jerusalem Egypt's President as-Sadat openly adopted the course of reaching a separate settlement with Israel. [paragraph continues]

A new reality, as it were, is taking shape in the Near East, unlike that which existed for 30 years--from the moment the State of Israel was founded and the Arab-Israeli conflict arose. The elements of that reality are--Egypt's parting company with the Arab opponents of Israel's policy of expansion and aggression; the current establishment of normal relations--including diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations--between Egypt and Israel; and also the system of retaliatory measures taken against Egypt by practically every Arab state within the framework of the Arab League. The countermeasures make provision for Egypt's expulsion from the Arab League, transferring its headquarters from Cairo to Tunis, recalling Arab ambassadors from Egypt and a number of economic and other sanctions against Egypt.

Now that the separate treaty is a fact, the contours of the new political demarcation in the Near East have been drawn more sharply and clearly. On the one hand, pan-Arab opposition to Cairo's actions has increased and become more active, and even those the West calls the "moderate" Arab countries have become more determined in their rejection of what has happened, as evidenced by Saudi Arabia's and Kuwait's severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt. On the other hand, under Washington's supervision and patronage an alliance of sorts is being created between Tel Aviv and Cairo although, failing to keep pace with the course of events, the mind still boggles at how unnatural this rapprochement is--achieved as it is at the expense of Egypt's estrangement and alienation from its former and natural political allies.

Like nature, international relations abhor vacuums. The only difference is that vacuums both develop and are filled not of their own accord but as a result of a political policy consciously chosen by one state or another. Such a process of "filling vacuums" is already intensively underway following the signing of the separate treaty. Arab ambassadors were leaving Cairo the same day Israeli Prime Minister Begin was arriving in the Egyptian capital. Government-level contacts between Egypt and the other Arab states have been broken off but Egyptian and Israeli ministers of energy, defense and so on are meeting. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries expelled Egypt, but a large economic delegation of U.S. congressmen, businessmen and officials headed by Robert Strauss, President Carter's special envoy, arrived in Cairo. A group of U.S. antiaircraft defense experts visited Egypt to carry out an inspection, thus beginning the Pentagon's trusteeships of Egyptian Armed Forces.

The Israelis followed the path to Egypt blazed by the Americans. Cairo had already said that it wanted to share Sinai's oil with Tel Aviv. But that was not all, not by a long way. The logic of the new relations inevitably presaged exploring the ground and--if that exploration has a favorable outcome--Israel's economic expansion in Egypt. And, of course, the new edifice of Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. relations is being hastily cemented with U.S. military aid totalling some $5 billion over 3 years ($3 billion to Israel and $1.8 billion to Egypt); the Carter administration is already pushing the appropriations through Congress, which, there can be no doubt, on this occasion will be accommodating.

Is this new reality likely to last? Even its architects have very great doubts on that score. When trying to substantiate the need for military aid, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance told senators: "...In concluding this treaty, both Egypt and Israel are taking a step into the unknown. In a region as unstable as the Near East the unknown harbors a certain risk." [paragraph continues]

To begin with, the parties in the new alliance do not completely trust one another. This is best illustrated by the U.S.-Israeli "memorandum on accord" issued in Washington immediately after the signing of the "peace treaty" which, in effect, provides the United States measures to punish Egypt if it--in Israel's view!--violates the terms of the treaty. A more convincing illustration of the"special relations" which still exist between the United States and Israel and of Egypt's humiliating position could not be imagined.

But the main reason for the fragility and precariousness of the situation which has been created lies elsewhere. It is the separate peace concluded by some against the interests of others and damaging to the prospects for a just and comprehensive settlement. This is a peace, bought at the cost of betrayal of the Palestinian people, a cost which the Palestinians themselves have no intention of paying. Such a peace, which allows the aggressor to keep the fruits of aggression and ignores the national interests of others involved in the conflict, can only be imposed or dictated from a position of strength. This was, in fact, how Tel Aviv and Washington reckoned. They supposed that the withdrawal of the largest Arab country--Egypt--from the confrontation, and what is more its change of front, would so weaken and demoralize the other Arab states, especially Syria and Jordan, and create such political pressure, that they would have no alternative but to go along with the settlement within the Camp David framework.

This has not happened. The separate deal was almost unanimously condemned in the Arab world and was quite firmly rebuffed. Such a reaction showed that peace in the Near East cannot be Egypt's and Israel's affair alone, even if they do have the United States behind them. The Arab-Israeli conflict embraces the whole region. You cannot stop a fire by putting out only a part of it. For this reason alone the reality created by the Egyptian-Israeli deal cannot endure. The experienced U.S. diplomat and former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball writes: "The Camp David agreements and the colossal political and economic efforts needed to turn them into a treaty have not only not helped to bring about an overall settlement, but have made a solution of the key problems even more difficult than ever and at the same time even more urgent."

Our second remark relates to the domestic situation in Egypt, and possible trends in its development. As expected, As-Sadat obtained ratification of the "peace treaty" in the Egyptian People's Assembly, encountering opposition only from a number of independent deputies and representatives of the National Progressive Party. As-Sadat also obtained approval of the treaty in the referendum by creating an appropriate atmosphere in which propaganda manipulation of the population by the venal press was complemented by threats of repressions against dissenters and measures of police intimidation. It must be noted that As-Sadat's promises of the "prosperity" that he says "peace" will bring a country where economic problems are multiplying and poverty and unemployment among the masses are growing are still having an impact. Egyptians are still "hypnotized by peace," as a correspondent of France's LE MONDE reports from Cairo. But the bout of national hypnosis which has continued for 18 months now, since As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, cannot last forever.

Yes, finding levers for political and economic influence, the Americans have given and are continuing to give Egypt considerable economic aid and, like the carrot in front of a donkey's nose, this lured Cairo along the path of separatism. But this aid has not even halted the accumulation of economic problems. And Cairo's hopes of free access to the American pocket are scarcely destined to be realized now that the separate peace has been formalized. Cairo likes to talk of a "Carter plan" for the economic transformation of Egypt on the model of the "Marshall Plan" for postwar West Europe. [paragraph continues]

But this plan exists more in the Egyptian president's imagination than in the American President's intentions. The situation is not without irony. It is not Carter but As-Sadat who is pushing the "Carter plan." While the American President is refraining from promising multibillion-dollar injections for the sick body of the Egyptian economy in the knowledge that such a program would not get through a Congress which is already asking why this peace is unprofitable and why it has to cost the American taxpayer more than a war, As-Sadat is obviously overestimating his "friendship" with Carter and is apparently confusing the limited influence he has acquired lately in Washington with the permanent and truly unlimited influence of the pro-Israeli lobby which knows how to extort billions on Capitol Hill.

True, Cairo is also leaving the door wide open for American private capital but American businessmen are seemingly not crowding around this door; their capital investments in Egypt now total only $16 million. According to an AP correspondent's report from Cairo, the Egyptian authorities are complaining that American firms "are not ready to risk investing large capital sums." Let us add one more touch to this picture: As-Sadat's policy line of orienting the country toward the West and encouraging private enterprises produces bribetakers and embezzlers and creates a parasitic stratum which intercepts foreign aid before it reaches its destination.

That is how matters stand with regard to the "dividends of peace." But while Egyptians will soon awaken after their period of being hypnotized by these dividends, their national consciousness and patriotic feelings have of course not slept a lethargic sleep. There are reports from Egypt of disturbances by students protesting the separate treaty and of discontent in the army and among the state apparatus. Despite the threats of abrupt reprisals against "rioters," there is a growing realization among Egyptians that their country has been disgraced by capitulationism and treachery, has been plunged into an abyss of humiliation and has been counterposed to the other Arab countries. Various factors will continue to feed this realization, in particular the Israeli penetration of Egypt and the growing dependence on Uncle Sam's favor. The last quarter of the 20th century is no time to hurt and offend national feelings. The example of the Iranian revolution bears this out.

One more observation--about American Near East policy. Two elements can be identified in it: Israel and oil. The United States has special--you could say family--relations with Israel which are based on the enormous all-pervasive strength of Zionist organizations in the United States. ("We are like a family," Begin declared recently regarding relations with Washington. "Sometimes we quarrel and exchange harsh words, butthe next day the sun is shining once again, there are smiling faces and problem-solving is not hampered.") On the other hand, dependence on imports of Near East Arab oil, particularly during the years of the energy famine, urgently enjoins Washington, as the West's leader, to be on good terms with the Arab countries because of economic and strategic military considerations. Global geopolitical calculations should make the American strategists give priority to relations with the Arabs with their oil and geographical position, but the strength of the pro-Israeli lobby ultimately overturns the logic of these calculations in one way or another.

The tail wags the dog....This "principle" of American Near East policy has affected in full measure the character of the separate peace secured by Washington between Egypt and Israel. In order to please Tel Aviv which refuses to give up the seized territories, Washington is effectively blocking the just, all-embracing settlement which alone can guarantee lasting, rather than illusory peace. [paragraph continues]

In this way Washington is exacerbating its relations with the majority of Arab countries which are seeking to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and to restore the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including the right to create their own national state. The substantial "cost" of this policy can be seen from the complications which Washington is now having with Saudi Arabia.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty has laid many mines and many time-bombs in the Near East. Only time will tell when they will explode. But there can be no doubt that they will explode. And in some places--for example, southern Lebanon--the explosions have already begun.

MOSCOW DOUBTS NEW ECONOMIC MIRACLE IN EGYPT

LD041954 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Will There Be an Economic Miracle in Egypt?"]

[Text] The Egyptian economy, which has reached a deadend because of the open-door policy, continues stagnating for the second year. Egyptian industry and agriculture have collapsed, external debt has increased and the state deficit has reached an unprecedented level. Official Cairo itself admits this fact. It is clear from Egyptian press reports that 1.5 million will be unemployed.

With the signing of the separate agreement, the Egyptian propaganda media was asked to project the Washington deal as the beginning of the country's future prosperity. Here the so-called Carter plan for Egypt, that is the promises given to President as-Sadat on economic aid, is being highlighted. It is being said that the sum involved is almost $15 billion over the next few years which is to enable implementation of huge industrial and agricultural projects, as was expressed sometime ago by AL-AHRAM.

However, the U.S. plans in a [words indistinct] way. President Carter asked Congress for about $1.5 billion for Egypt, keeping in mind that the lion's share would be allocated for Egyptian purchases of U.S. arms. While Cairo is building castles in the air and announcing things that do not and most likely will not exist, Egypt has been deprived of the real aid provided by the Arab countries as the victim of Israeli aggression. Certain facts indicate that this aid in the last 5 years has reached $17 billion. Thanks to this aid in particular the Egyptian economy has been able to stand on its feet. The West German DIE WELT has reported that As-Sadat no longer has the money to pay for U.S. and West German goods because the necessary sums have not been deposited into the Egyptian account. This is only the beginning. The Arab boycott is not confined to the halting of financial aid; it is possible that Egypt will be deprived of oil imports and its trade boycotted in the Arab world. The governments of Iraq and Saudi Arabia have decided not to use Egyptian oil pipelines built within the context of the open-door policy and regarded by the Egyptian propaganda media as one of the main installations of the country. What is more, the Suez Canal will be boycotted by Arab oil tankers. Experts believe that all these measures threaten Egypt with severe losses and damages.

Another fact related to Cairo's hopes: Some months ago Baron Rothschild, one of the [word indistinct], chaired a committee which included representatives of European banks run by Zionist capital to study the economic scopes of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement.

Israel shows a burning desire to speed up the establishment of normal economic and trade relations with Egypt. Several economic projects based on the utilization of cheap Egyptian labor have been drawn up. Yet, what is happening in fact?

On one hand, Egypt has been deprived of its sole firm source of aid--the Arab countries. On the other, Egypt is being promised several million dollars on the condition that American goods be bought and a good interest rate paid. Furthermore, the ambitions of the Zionist [word indistinct] move toward the Egyptian economy, which is in retreat, in order to finally destroy it. This would no doubt bring the Egyptian people severe new deprivations, and responsibility for this squarely rests with its leaders.

BEGIN STATES PROPOSALS FOR 'AUTONOMY' OF WEST BANK

LD041815 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 4, TASS--According to reports from Tel Aviv, Israeli Prime Minister Begin submitted recommendations to parliament on the position the Israeli delegation should take at the forthcoming negotiations with Egypt regarding the establishment of so-called "administrative autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza sector. A key element in these recommendations, the New York TIMES writes, is that self-government on the West Bank and in Gaza remains under Israeli control and is to be carried out through its military administration, which under no circumstances is to be removed. 1,200,000 Palestinians in the occupied areas are to elect self-administration councils, whose competence will extend to social matters only. The councils will have no legislative functions and, thereby, will be unable to change the terms of the autonomy plan.

The plan, writes the London paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, leaves Israel in firm control of the West Bank and Gaza.

The UPI agency observes that the land and water resources of these areas, and the sphere of "security" remain under Israeli control. Just as before, the Israeli colonists will be setting up their settlements there.

In other words, the "autonomy" plan is directed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza under a new signboard, at preventing the creation of an independent Palestine state and at substituting measures that have nothing in common with the genuine national aspirations of millions of Palestine Arabs for a just solution of the Palestine problem.

The news about Begin's recommendations on "administrative autonomy" that have leaked to the press are so revealing, that even official Cairo was unable to disregard them. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry hastened to publish a statement rejecting the "autonomy" plan as conceived by the Israeli premier, since, don't you see, it contradicts the Camp David accords.

This step by Cairo is viewed by observers as just another political trick, a propagandist bluff, intended to camouflage the treasonable essence of the As-Sadat regime's actions.

TIMOSHKIN NOTES U.S. NAVAL SHIPS IN ISRAEL IN SHOW OF FORCE

LD052328 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 May 79 LD

["Window on the Arab World" by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Two big U.S. warships have docked at the port of Haifa. They are the 6th Fleet flagship, the nuclear aircraft carrier Dwight Eisenhower and the missile cruiser South Carolina.

Washington's official story says that the visit of these two vessels to Israel is of a protocol nature. But the story does not convince anyone. The two U.S. warships have come to Israel at a time when the situation in the Middle East is becoming much more aggravated, as a result of the signing of the anti-Arab separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, a deal that has had a strong negative reaction from the vast majority of Arab states and the PLO.

This development of events gives rise to increasing concern among U.S. ruling quarters, which are trying via Israel and Egypt, the two parties to the separate deal, to strengthen and expand their neocolonialist positions in the Middle East. For this reason, political observers believe--and they are quite right--that by despatching its two warships to Haifa, the United States is making a new show of force trying to frighten those Arab countries which seek a comprehensive and genuine settlement in the Middle East. It also must be borne in mind that the unity of the majority of Arabs in the struggle for liquidating all consequences of Israeli aggression is growing stronger. Recently the trends have become increasingly clear toward waging this struggle from all angles, including the struggle against the neocolonialist ambitions of U.S. imperialism.

USSR DELEGATE TO BASEL PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

LD032316 Moscow in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] An international conference for solidarity with the Palestine Arab people will be opened on 4 May in Basel, Switzerland. The conference is being held on the initiative of the World Peace Council, which is comprised of national organizations for the defense of peace in over 130 countries.

Here is a statement by Vladimir Blinov, the head of the Soviet public opinion delegation to the conference and RSFSR minister of justice, in an interview with Radio Moscow: [in Russian fading into Arabic translation]

The question we will be discussing at the conference is one of the most persistent and crucial issues of the age. The talk revolves around the recovery of the legitimate rights of a whole people consisting of hundreds of thousands of people who have been expelled from their lands and who have been deprived of one of the most important human rights, namely, the right to their own homeland.

The Palestine question is the basic element in the Middle East conflict.

The Basel seminar, the Soviet minister said, is being held in a period of a worsening of the situation in the Middle East due to the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal under the auspices of the United States. The new Israeli aggression against Lebanon is the direct result of this deal.

The Israeli aggression has brought new catastrophies to the Lebanese people and Palestinian refugees. It is the duty of all those who cherish peace and justice on earth to rise to defend the victims of the Israeli aggression and to fight for their recovery of the national legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people.

Vladimir Blinov added: The Soviet citizens feel that there can be no true and firm peace in the Middle East without the just solution of the Palestine question.

The just solution of this question must be based on the nonviolation of the rights of the Palestinian people and on the participation of their legitimate representatives.

Vladimir Blinov pointed out that the USSR offers to the Palestine people all moral and material support, which have been highly praised by Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee chairman in his message of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet delegation head expressed his confidence that the Basel conference will play an important role in the rallying of the world opinion on a clear basis of struggle for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their rights to establish their own independent state.

Solidarity Meeting Ends

LD070908 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Berne, May 7, TASS--The international conference of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine ended its work in Basel. The conference was organized on an initiative of the World Peace Council. Representatives of sixty countries declared in support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their inalienable rights. The conference adopted a declaration condemning the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as hindering the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

SAUDI ARABIA DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAW CIA AGENTS

LD062215 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, May 6, TASS--The Government of Saudi Arabia demanded that the USA recall from the country CIA agents for spreading slander, alleging differences among members of the ruling royal dynasty. The Saudi side described these reports as "absolutely false".

PDRY'S ISMA'IL HAILS 'VERY HIGH LEVEL' OF TIES WITH USSR

LD040959 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 26 April 1979 publishes on pages 12-13 a 4,000-word Vladimir Iordanskiy Aden dispatch entitled "South Yemen: The People Square Their Shoulders." The article, which deals largely with socioeconomic and political reforms in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and Soviet economic aid to the PDRY, includes the following passage:

"On 17 April Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, accompanied by F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Democratic Yemen, visited the construction site of the higher school of scientific socialism in Aden--the future house of the country's party and state cadres. The school complex is being constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. During his inspection of the site Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il told ZA RUBEZHOM's correspondent: 'It is hard for me to find the exact words fully to express all our satisfaction with the present development of relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen. Our relations in all spheres--cultural, economic and political--have reached a very high level. I wish in this connection to express gratitude to the Soviet leaders and to L.I. Brezhnev personally for their attention to developing friendship and cooperation between our two countries. I wholeheartedly wish Soviet communists and the Soviet people new successes in building a prosperous socialist society.'"

SOCIALIST STATE RELIES ON 'MIGHTY FORCE' OF COMPETITION

LD041605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 pp 3, 4 LD

[Article by Academician P. Fedoseyev under the rubric "Theoretical Matters": "Leninist Ideas of Socialist Competition"]

[Text] Leninist ideas of socialist competition are among those fundamental ideas which become a great material force when they grip the masses. The vitality and effectiveness of these ideas and their attraction for millions of working people are explained by the fact that they came into being under the influence and in the process of the scientific interpretation of the masses' creative activity. The development of socialist competition over the half-century since the 16th party conference appeal to the working people on the organization of competition and on transforming it into a mass people's movement is a striking example of the dialectics of the embodiment of ideals in reality and the implementation of theory in practice.

1

The starting point for the Leninist analysis of socialist competition is the determination of its historical place in the system of socioeconomic relations.

Competition, as a contest in labor and creative activity, is a property of social man born out of labor cooperation and people's interaction in the production process. Under the domination of private ownership and the exploiter clases it acquired the distorted, inhuman form of rivalry, fierce vying for profit, influence and a place in the market, and implacable struggle among separate producers.

Rivalry was a concentrated expression of capitalist social relations. Socialist competition as a historically new social stance represents the social creative activity of the working class, which has power in its hands and is aiming at the revolutionary reorganization of society. With perspicacity V.I. Lenin saw the very first communist subbotniks as "the workers' conscious and voluntary initiative in the development of labor productivity, in the switch to a new labor discipline, and in the creation of socialist economic and living conditions" (Complete Works, Vol 39, p 18).

Socialist competition was the product of the working class. As the working peasantry and intelligentsia switched to its positions it became increasingly widespread and all-embracing. With society's entry into the stage of developed socialism, it became a nationwide phenomenon.

The material backup for competition is socialist production based on public ownership and socialist labor cooperation, while the ideopolitical source of labor enthusiasm is the class consciousness of the workers and all working people, their belief in the historical superiority of the social system they have created over bourgeois ways, and their readiness and ability to demonstrate this superiority in practice. In contrast to capitalist rivalry which occurs and operates spontaneously, socialist competition is used consciously by society in the interests of communist building. The Communist Party and Soviet state are directing competition toward solving fundamental tasks of the economic and social progress of Soviet society. The development of competition has become a very important part of the activity of trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations of the working people.

It is natural under mature socialism that competition's role in all spheres of social life should increase, above all in the economic sphere, as well as in the struggle to create the material and technical base of communism. The effect of this natural law is conditioned by the increased socialization of production, the further development and improvement of collective labor and comradely cooperation in all spheres of the national economy, the rise in the well-being and improvement of the general educational, vocational and technical and cultural level of Soviet people, and the improvement of working and everyday conditions. On this basis the content of competition has been enriched and its tasks and functions, as strikingly revealed in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan, have become bigger and broader.

Noting the organic link between socialist competition and the main directions of the party's economic policy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that "it must orient the masses of working people toward the struggle not only for quantitative indicators but also for high-quality output, for financial, material and manpower economies, for the effective and rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, and for increased labor productivity."

In this way competition is focusing to an ever increasing extent on tasks relating to intensifying economic development. In this connection there have been changes in the content of competition and in the criteria for judging competitors' successes. At the initial stage of industrial development, when the funds available were relatively low, the main labor success criterion was the increase in the output of every person employed in production and the improvement of live labor productivity. Now the funds available have increased dozens of times over and the expenditure of past, embodied labor (machinery, equipment, raw and other materials and fuel) play a dominant part in the structure of reproduction. This governs the significance attached to the struggle for the effective utilization of accumulated wealth and the reduction of the material-and-funds-intensiveness of production.

Competition's tasks are clearly expressed in the slogan: "Produce more and better articles with fewer working people." The need to improve work efficiency becomes particularly important in connection with the fact that in the years to come the replenishment of manpower resources will dwindle considerably due to the developing demographic situation, and the entire increase in production will have to be obtained by increasing social labor productivity.

At all stages of socialist building competition has always been part and parcel of the plan. It is no accident that the mass development of socialist competition coincided in the history of Soviet society with the elaboration and implementation of the First 5-Year Plan, the 50th anniversary of which we have been celebrating along with the 50th anniversary of competition.

As socialist competition develops, collective experience makes it possible not only to improve the utilization of internal production reserves and propagate methods of highly productive labor, but also to improve the actual machinery of socialist management, thus insuring more rational and economical running of the country's national economy. This is the significance of, for example, the appearance in recent years of such initiatives as the team contract method of work which presupposes the further development of financial autonomy relations and the adoption of personal efficiency accounts.

One of the main features of socialist competition under modern conditions is that it is bound up with the scientific and technical revolution. The organic combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system creates the material and technical base of communism.

The greatest success in socialist competition is achieved primarily on the basis of introducing new technology and techniques and progressive production organization. Life shows many examples of competition participants' profound understanding of the significance of the technical reequipping of production in order to increase labor efficiency. It is particularly important to broaden ties between different scientific and production organizations in the process of solving complex technical problems. Cooperation between them acquires various forms of stable partnership and creates conditions for the adoption of joint pledges and competition contracts.

Directed toward the utilization of deep-lying national economic reserves, socialist competition contributes to the strengthening of cooperation between related sectors and types of production and makes it possible to use the collectivist relations characteristic of socialism to supplement the instruments of national economic planning. In this way it serves the development of that aspect of socialist production relations which is reflected in a rising level of production socialization. Herein lies the significance of the broad development of modern forms of competition, embracing complexes of sectors linking science and production and aimed at achieving an ultimate national economic effect. A striking example of this comprehensive approach to the solution of major national economic problems is the experience, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of a number of Leningrad enterprises which adopted joint pledges with organizations participating in the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES.

The enhancement of the role of socialist competition in social life as a whole at the stage of developed socialism is bound up with the law-governed process of the further development and deepening of socialist democracy. This is an essentially unified process.

The Communist Party has always seen socialist competition as an effective way of giving the broad working masses access to running production and direct participation in the elaboration and implementation of economic and social development plans. On the other hand, socialist democracy serves as a fruitful sociopolitical area for creative competition. "It is the Soviet organization," V.I. Lenin wrote, "switching from the formal democratism of the bourgeois republic to the actual participation of the working masses in administration, which arranges competition on a wide basis for the first time" (Vol 36, p 190).

The profoundly democratic nature of socialist competition is also manifested in the fact that intolerance of shortcomings, the desire to overcome "bottlenecks" and concern for enhancing everybody's responsibility for his job are inherent qualities of it. It can be said that this is the most positive form of criticism and self-criticism--criticism and self-criticism by action. Arising and developing on the basis of a genuinely democratic system, competition helps strengthen the inviolable alliance among the working people--the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intelligentsia.

Lenin regarded the great initiative of communist subbotniks and socialist competition as the start of a worldwide historic struggle for the highest labor productivity, which is the only basis for building communism, overcoming class differences once and for all, and achieving the complete social homogeneity of society.

Today, from the summit of consolidated, mature socialism, we are able to obtain a clearer picture of the characteristic traits of communist labor and to determine in real terms the prospects and paths of its formation. The generalization of the experience of socialist competition plays an invaluable role here. An important contribution to the treatment of its topical problems was made by the recent Leningrad scientific and practical conference devoted to these problems.

Now that the conditions for a gradual transition to the highest phase of communism are accumulating and maturing, the movement for a communist attitude toward labor is acquiring greater scope. Without annulling or replacing other forms of socialist competition it develops alongside them, enriching them and exerting a beneficial influence on them.

The movement for a communist attitude toward labor is developing within the framework of socialism on the basis of its law-governed patterns. Our party, relying on Lenin's outlines and the rich historical experience of Soviet society, has drawn the fundamentally important conclusion that developed socialism is a law-governed and relatively long stage on the path to communism..

We know from Marxist-Leninist theory that the most humane principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs" will operate at the highest stage of communism. But it is necessary to implement the fundamental principle of socialism--"from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor"--in order to effect the transition to it.

The two aspects of this principle are of identical importance for the development of socialist society. According to the USSR Constitution, the Soviet state exerts control over the degree of labor and consumption in accordance with the basic principle of socialism. It is not just a matter of measuring wages against the results of labor, but primarily of insuring that everybody works to the full extent of his capabilities. Consequently, the basic principle of socialism, and of the highest form of communism, demands that every person work according to his ability. This is the basis of socialist labor's development into communist labor. Socialist competition helps laggards to catch up and helps everybody to work conscientiously according to his ability.

Of course, everybody's labor under communism will be much more productive than under socialism since the amount of equipment available to him will increase to a colossal degree and man's abilities will develop to an unparalleled extent. In fact, the foremost productive force of society is man himself, the working person. And it follows that the development of productive forces is inconceivable without the comprehensive development of man himself, the working person, the improvement of his skills, culture and socialist consciousness.

As a result of high labor productivity, social wealth will become so great that it will fully satisfy all the reasonable demands of society's members. But in order to effect the transition to distribution according to needs, irrespective of a person's labor contribution, labor itself must become the paramount vital need. [paragraph continues]

The process of instilling in people the need to work to the full extent of their abilities without any coercion is the main direction of socialist labor's development into communist labor.

In this way socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor promote the fuller implementation of the first part of the formula of socialism and communism--work according to ability. But it has an equal influence on the creation of conditions for the gradual transition to the communist principle of distribution according to need.

When the party seeks to insure a still closer link between socialist competition and the ultimate economic results, it sees this as an important condition of still fuller satisfaction of the requirements of society and its citizens. We know that the quantitative indicators characterizing the activity of enterprises and associations do not always reflect achievements in satisfying our economy's vital requirements and raising the people's living standards. Sometimes the struggle to achieve the ultimate aims and to satisfy real demands is supplanted by a quest for goods irrespective of whether they are useful or needed or simply entail a waste of effort and funds. As a result, we sometimes come up against phenomena such as the production of obsolete equipment on an increasing scale and a shortage of consumer goods alongside a surplus of low-quality consumer goods.

The party has centered its socioeconomic policy on the problem of raising quality. The solution of this task goes far beyond the bounds of current problems. Work quality must be considered from the viewpoint of the prospects of communist building and the gradual transition to the communist principle of distribution. For it is impossible to satisfy the requirements of people and society by producing low-quality goods and without insuring the proper standards in the provision of services. The role of socialist competition, which makes it possible to instill in working people a lofty sense of honor and conscience, is also invaluable from this viewpoint.

Implementation of the achievements of contemporary scientific and technical progress is of tremendous importance for the formation of a communist attitude toward labor. Fundamental transformations in equipment, technology and production organization, which change actual working conditions and the character of labor and lead to the enrichment of its functions with creative content, an acceleration of the intellectualization process and an increase in the importance and proportion of mental labor in society's total labor, are implemented on this basis.

The change in social labor conditions also affects the content of socialist competition in which the struggle to raise technical production standards and the creation and introduction of technical innovations occupy an increasingly important place. The great social importance of innovation and the movement of inventors and rationalizers is that their work is outside the compulsory norm and is a manifestation of initiative and the desire to achieve the best possible results for the good of all society. This already incorporates important elements of the communist attitude to labor--satisfaction with work itself as a creative process and realization of the social importance of one's own activity.

The transformation of all types of labor into creative work--that is the general path of the formation of communist labor. Socialist competition is precisely the force which helps the masses to become involved in labor as a creative process and to make labor the supreme pleasure and need. Thus socialist competition paves the way for the victory of communist labor.

Being an offspring of the socialist system, competition is becoming increasingly international and is developing on the scale of the whole world socialist community. The development of this vital and mighty movement directly reflects the deepening of socialist economic integration and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the fraternal countries. As world socialism strengthens, competition broadens both within each of the fraternal countries and in the relations between individual enterprises and organizations in those countries. The mutual utilization of socialist competition experience is not merely the copying or mechanical transfer of tested forms, but the creative application of new initiatives while taking into account the specific conditions of each country and its labor traditions and particular features. As a result, diverse forms and methods of organizing competition emerge, which enrich the theory and practice of building the new society.

The glorious 50-year history of socialist competition is packed with examples of labor heroism and selflessness. Even now developed socialist society relies in its steady onward movement on the mighty force of the socialist competition among the multimillion-strong masses building the new life. Augmenting our people's glorious labor traditions and raising to new heights the banner of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor, Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party will win outstanding new victories in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

RESULTS OF 21 APRIL COMMUNIST SUBBOTNIK APPLAUDED

LD050706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] According to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, on 21 April the all-union communist subbotnik was held, devoted to the 109th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Some 150 million people took part in it; industrial enterprises put out production worth R825 million; earnings during the subbotnik amounted to more than R167 million.

By selfless work the Soviet people have worthily marked the 60th anniversary of the first communist subbotnik, called by Lenin the great initiative.

They worked with enthusiasm in industry, agriculture, transport, construction and other branches of the national economy and also in the public services of the towns and inhabited areas. By their labor they made a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of plans and pledges for 1979.

The festive day of communist labor also became a festive day of international solidarity. The subbotnik participants received with profound satisfaction the decision to direct the major part of the assets they earned to the fund of aid for fraternal Vietnam, which has suffered from the barbarous aggression of China.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee heartily thank the workers, kolkhoz farmers, engineering and technical staff and personnel, youth, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, veterans of the war and of labor, and all Soviet people who took an active part in the all-union communist subbotnik for their selfless labor which was given free.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON REAPPOINTMENT

LD041415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] Comrade A.N. Kosygin has received telegrams from statesmen in a number of countries on his reappointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council;

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, and Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan;

J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers;

P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers;

I. Verdet, Romanian premier;

L. Strougal, Czechoslovak premier;

V. Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council;

Hazifollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia;

M. Desai, Indian prime minister;

Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria;

Maj Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, one of the leaders of the Libyan revolution;

G. Andreotti, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers;

B. Ecevit, Turkish prime minister;

M. Ohira, Japanese prime minister;

B. Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor;

Belgian Prime Minister Martens;

Barkat Gourad, prime minister of Djibouti;

Gen Ziaul Haq, Pakistani prime minister;

H. Noura, Tunisian prime minister;

Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Moscow, Canadian Ambassador R.A.D. Ford.

PRAVDA REPORTS LEADERS AT LOCAL MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD031209 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 1979 publishes on pages 2 and 3 reports from PRAVDA correspondents on the May Day celebrations across the country, with local party, soviet and government leaders reportedly attending celebrations in cities as follows:

Leningrad: G.V. Romanov, Yu.F. Solovyev;

Kiev: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko;

Minsk: P.M. Masherov, A.N. Aksenov;

Tashkent: Sh.R. Rashidov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev;

Alma-Ata: D.A. Kunayev, I.A. Abdukarimov, B.A. Ashimov;

Tbilisi: E.A. Shevardnadze, P.G. Gilashvili, Z.A. Pataridze;

Baku: G.A. Aliyev, K.A. Khalilov, A.I. Ibragimov;

Vilnyus: P.P. Grishkyavichus, A.S. Barkauskas, A.I. Manyushis;

Kishinev: I.I. Bodyul, K.F. Ilyashenko, S.K. Grossu;

Riga: A.E. Voss, P.Ya. Strautmanis, Yu. Ya. Ruben;

Frunze: T.U. Usubaliyev, A.D. Duysheyev, S.I. Ibragimov;

Dushanbe: D. Rasulov, M. Kholov, R. Nabiyev;

Yerevan: K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan;

Ashkhabad: M.G. Gapurov, B. Yazkuliyev, Ch.S. Karryyev;

Tallin: K.G. Vayno, I.G. Kebin, V.I. Klauson.

OFFICIAL VIEWS W. SIBERIAN PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD041503 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 April 1979 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by N. Kurbatov, chief of the Main Administration for Pipeline Construction in Siberia, entitled "Underground Pipelines in Tyumenskaya Oblast." The article, datelined Tyumen and published under the rubric "Industrial Complexes," examines the problems connected with laying oil and gas pipelines in West Siberia. Kurbatov says that the administration collective has already fulfilled almost one-half of the annual program although "out of fairness, it must be said that we still have many internal shortcomings which are causing hiccups in work." The article then refers briefly to the failure to fulfill plans for the commissioning of radio relay lines and "serious omissions" in the operation of equipment. Kurbatov goes on to say that "the volume of pipeline construction in West Siberia is growing at an unprecedented rate" and then lists ways of intensifying construction taking into account the climate and the nature of the terrain. He complains that the administration is not getting enough equipment for work on boggy terrain and under permafrost conditions, nor enough earth-moving equipment. The article then talks about the need to switch over competely to contact welding of pipes, to create machines which will speed up laying work, and also to creat pipes which will withstand much higher pressures.

MINISTER DISCUSSES GROWTH OF PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION IN USSR

LD041259 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 April 1979 publishes on page 2 a 1,700-word article by B. Shcherbina, minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, entitled "Along Fuel Arteries" under the rubric "Manage Efficiently." The article describes the growth of pipeline construction in the Soviet Union and the development of new materials, equipment and construction techniques, with special reference to the difficulties posed by harsh conditions in Northern Siberia.

RUBEN HAILS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL REPUBLICS

LD031142 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--"The economic and social advance of the national republics of the USSR, the flourishing of all the nations and peoples of the country cannot be divorced from the Soviet five-year plans, Vitaliy Ruben, the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, told the TASS correspondent. He gave an interview on the occasion of the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the First Soviet Five-Year Plan. The chairman of one of the two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament cited figures characterising the expansion of the economy of some national republics of the USSR. Whereas industrial production in the USSR, as a whole, increased 460 fold in Soviet times, the corresponding figure for Kazakhstan (southern Siberia) was 820, Tadzhikistan (Central Asia), 725 and Kirgizia (Central Asia) more than 600 fold. "These figures are evidence not only of the tremendous successes of the constituent republics of the USSR in economic development, but also of the steady levelling of the economy of all Soviet republics," Ruben recalled. "This also makes it possible to say that the Soviet five-year plans are the Leninist friendship of the peoples translated into the language of the economy. The planned system of the economy, inherent in the socialist order, fully revealed its superiority in those five decades, clearly demonstrated the possibilities it carried," Ruben said in conclusion. "That is why we in the USSR cannot conceive another means of the economy as the planned socialist means. That is why we mark the 50th anniversary of the five year plans as a milestone in the socialist construction of the land of the soviets."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 4-5 May

LD060742 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0204 GMT on 4 May reports that in Kurganskaya Oblast, moisture conservation has been carried out on one-third of the area designated. Grain crops are to be sown shortly on 1.8 million hectares in the oblast.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Odessa mass sowing of corn has begun in the steppe near the Black Sea, as warm sunny days have arrived. The area of corn sown on irrigated land is to be increased this year; on these areas a yield of 100 quintals per hectare is expected. Sowing has also begun in the south of Yaroslavskaya Oblast where the sowing area this year is being increased to 50,000 hectares. The radio adds that Belgorodskaya was the first oblast in the Central-Chernozen Zone to finish sugar beet sowing this morning.

At 0700 GMT the radio says that in Kazakhstan all oblasts are now engaged in spring fieldwork on an area of 30 million hectares. Sowing of cereals and sugar beet has been completed in the south of the republic.

At 0800 GMT the radio reports that sugar beet sowing has been completed in the Ukraine except in the most waterlogged land. The crop covers 1.78 million hectares in the republic. The Ukraine produces over half the harvest of sugar beet in the country.

The radio adds that work on building harvest roads has begun in Altay; 500 km of new roads will be ready by the harvest. A new concrete bridge will be built over the Chumyah River linking Altay with the neighboring Kemerovskaya Oblast.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that in the first 2 days of May grain farmers in Nikolayevskaya Oblast have sown 100,000 hectares of late crops. Spring sowing has been completed on over 13 million hectares overall in the Ukraine. In Volgogradskaya Oblast 200,000 to 220,000 hectares are being sown with spring crops daily; 1,200 teams of machine operators are working in the fields on the Ipatovskiy method. Also, farmers in Kirgizia have begun thinning sugar beet. They plan to harvest more than 400 quintals per hectare. Cotton sowing is continuing in southern Kirgizia, where the crop covers 50,000 hectares.

At 1330 GMT the radio reports that in Kazakhstan sugar beet sowing has been completed, covering an area of more than 75,000 hectares. New heavy cropping varieties have been introduced, including the Kazakhskiy 24 polyhybrid which has given an average annual yield of 585 quintals per hectare in tests. Southern rayons have already started thinning seedlings. This year the republic has pledged no less than 2.4 million tons of beet.

Also, in Voronezhskaya Oblast sowing of early grain crops has been completed.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that in Kazakhstan all oblasts are now engaged in fieldwork. The area in question is 30 million hectares. In southern oblasts sowing of cereals, grain crops and sugar beet is complete. Mass sowing of barley and wheat is in progress in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. Moisture conservation is still in progress in the virgin lands area. Weather conditions are good for fieldwork. In Uzbekistan, harvesting of grain crops will begin soon. The republic committee for supply of agricultural equipment reports that a further 400 Niva and Sibiryak grain combines are to be delivered to farms. In Kirgizia mowing of perennial grasses has begun in various rayons, and lucerne is coming on. Up to 60 quintals per hectare of green matter is being obtained. Five mowings will be obtained during the season.

At 0304 GMT the radio reports that mass sowing of early grain crops has begun in Tambovskaya Oblast.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that sowing of sugar beet has been completed in the Ukraine. The deputy agriculture minister of the republic says that the late spring made it necessary for sugar beet growers to be highly organized and to carry out sowing work in as short a time as possible. He says that the growers have coped with this task thanks to good preparations, skillful deployment of machinery and new deliveries of machinery. He adds that sugar beet growers of the republic are doing all they can to keep their word and grow a harvest that would make it possible to sell no less than 49.5 million tons of roots to the state, which should also insure that sugar production plans are fulfilled.

At 0000 GMT on 5 May the radio reports that mass sowing of grain crops has begun in Buryatia. The total area to be sown is 800,000 hectares or more.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports on the sowing of sugar beet in Kazakhstan, completed today on an area of over 76,000 hectares, and says that in the south there has been rain and shoots are already visible in Dzhambulskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. The radio adds that fieldwork is in progress in Penzenskaya Oblast where 1.7 million hectares are to be sown.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that the warm weather in the central parts of the Volga Region has made it possible for the machine operators of the south of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast to take out the sowing machines. They aim to complete early grain crops sowing within 100 hours.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that sowing competition has begun in Moskovskaya Oblast. Spring has begun late, so sowing must be done quickly. Early grain crops are being sown on 160,000 hectares with high-quality seeds.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports the following: To date over 2 million hectares have been sown to grain crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The farms of seven rayons have already coped with this work. At present, an area in excess of 220,000 hectares is being sown in 24 hours.

Also sowing of wheat has started in Buryatia. Buryatia's farmers have pledged to grow and harvest 590,000 tons of grain this year. Most seed will be sown after the plowing of the fallows. Scientific research and advanced practice have shown that in the arid areas of Zabaykalye it is fallows that give a substantial increase in yield. The flowering of winter barley has started a week earlier than usual in Sabirabadskiy Rayon.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that the southern rayons of Semipalatinskaya Oblast have started sowing early grain crops. Spring came late, and every minute of good weather is being utilized. The spring crop area will be 1.2 million hectares this year. Also, many farms of Moldavia today completed corn sowing.

SPRING SOWING PROGRESSES IN THE UKRAINE

AU041002 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] According to current data, by 2 May spring field operations in the republic had been carried out on 13 million hectares. Sugar beet sowing is nearing completion. The seeds of this industrial crop have been placed on 94 percent of the total area. The farms of Vinnitskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Chernovitskaya and other oblasts have fully completed operations in sugar beet fields. The area sown with sunflowers has exceeded a total of 950,000 hectares, or 60 percent of the plan. The machine operators have begun pre-germination crop tending in many fields.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT MEDICAL RESEARCH ONBOARD SALYUT

LD031414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Flight Control Center--Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are continuing their flight onboard the orbital research complex Salyut-Soyuz-32. Today's work program for the crew contains medical research. In the morning, research on the blood-formation system was carried out by the commander. The flight engineer helped him and conducted the communications with the medical group. In the program of materials research the latest experiment on the Kristall apparatus is being conducted. The aim of the experiment is to obtain semiconductor monocrystals of indium arsenide. In the biological research program a number of experiments are continuing to study the development of various plants in conditions of weightlessness. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well. The research program in earth orbit is being successfully carried out.

COSMONAUTS USE SUBMILLIMETER TELESCOPE IN EXPERIMENTS

LD041628 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are completing their tenth workweek in the orbit around the earth. Today's program on board the scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 included experiments with the use of a BST-1M submillimeter telescope. Last night the crew completed preparations of the telescope for operation. Today, immediately following breakfast, the cosmonauts put the complex into orbital orientation and began work with the submillimeter telescope. At the beginning, the crew calibrated the telescope by the heat radiation of the Moon and Jupiter and then performed some measurements of the irradiation of the earth's atmosphere in the submillimeter wave length. Measurements were performed with the use of receivers, cooled by the cryogene system to the temperature of about minus 269 degrees centigrade. Experiments using a submillimeter telescope make it possible to obtain new information for forecasting cyclonic activities in the tropical zone of the earth. The results of the medical check up show that Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well. The commander's pulse is 60 while that of the engineer on board--53 strokes per minute; the arterial pressure is 115 by 75 and 110 by 77mm respectively.

Further Report

LD042210 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1830 GMT on 4 May carries a report by correspondent Petr Pelekhov on the day in space orbit for the cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex. He says that the onboard submillimeter telescope has again been activated. Putting it into operation is complicated, since there is the need for the deep cooling of its reception device with liquid helium, and the need every time for an exact calibration of the instrument. In addition, it can only be aimed by turning the station itself. Pelekhov adds that in a voice communications session Vladimir Kovalenok gives some advice to the cosmonauts in space on operating the telescope. Pelekhov goes on to say that Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin pass out of the zone of radio audibility and work on the experiment with the telescope starts. The interest of scientists in the submillimeter range of electromagnetic radiation is far from academic. This radiation provides information about not only space processes, but also about earth phenomena, or more precisely about the upper atmosphere of the earth. The information which scientists hope to obtain, and indeed are obtaining, is oriented to our practical needs, in particular to perfecting our methods of forecasting the weather.

Pelekhov says that after another couple of orbits around the earth, the cosmonauts report to Flight Control Center. The work with the telescope has started and its first stage has been successfully conducted.

SOVIET APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION PRAISED

LD041315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[V. Shmyganovskiy report: "Guardians of Cleanliness"]

[Text] Visiters to the international exhibition "Environmental Pollution Control 79" set up in Moscow's Sokolniki Park lingered for a long time by the large color photograph standing in front of one of the exhibits. A beautiful autumn forest, a mountain stream tumbling over rocks and stones clear and bright.... How appropriate this landscape was against the background of electronic apparatus designed to conserve nature's health, the cleanliness of urban air, earth and water! This problem is truly a universal one: Most of nature's processes taking place on our planet are closely interlinked. Here is just one example. Recently Swedish and Norwegian scientists discovered small amounts of sulfuric acid in crystal-clear lakes located far away from industrial enterprises. How did such a harmful pollutant get there? Their source turned out to be plants in Britain, the Ruhr in West Germany and even the United States. The point was that, following the general flow of the air mass flowing round our planet from west to east, the sulfurous gas falls over Scandinavia, being converted into dangerous acid under the action of the rain. One Finnish artist in this connection depicted a blue earth in a gas mask.

Do we know everything about pollution? Let us take the oxide of carbon, in other words carbon monoxide, the product of gasoline combustion in the carburetors of motor vehicles. The yearly discharge of this gas into the atmosphere in large countries is reckoned in tens of millions of tons. One of the long-term methods of fighting this gas is by changing the construction of engine carburetors. In the USSR, for example, there is a program which plans to reduce motor vehicles' harmful exhaust two-three fold by 1985. Another method is by using various kinds of neutralizers to convert the oxide of carbon into harmless carbon dioxide. Unfortunately, most of these arrangements are most effective when precious metals, for example platinum, are used.

"In our country," relates Yu. A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, 350 cities carry out constant observations of air cleanliness. Over 1,000 bodies of water--rivers, lakes, canals and so forth--are also monitored. Instruments help to avert undesirable consequences of man's action on nature in time.

A considerable number of gratifying examples of the efficiency of environmental conservation measures could be cited. For example, the concentration of fluorine in the atmosphere in Bratsk and sulfurous gas in Omsk has been lowered and the discharge of dust from the Novorossisk cement industry now pollutes the atmosphere to a much lesser extent. Many of the "guardians of cleanliness" are based on the radiotelemetric transmission of data and the utilization of laser equipment. Their task is to analyze and generalize diverse information and if necessary to sound the alarm. Treating nature for damage is the duty of high-powered purification installations and waste-free, "clean", and other forms of manufacturing processes.

However, as is known, any treatment starts with a correct diagnosis.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

MARSHAL CHUYKOV COMMENTS ON ROLE OF SOVIET ARMED FORCES

LD041014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0917 GMT 4 May 79 LD

["On Peace After War"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--"I can state with full responsibility: The Soviet Armed Forces do not threaten anyone. They were created for the defense of our homeland and will continue to fulfill that task with the same honor and glory they showed in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Armed Forces will always be in the first ranks in the struggle for peace," said Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Chuykov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union. In connection with the 34th anniversary of Victory Day he gave an interview to the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

"Of course, we know," continued Marshal Chuykov, "that militarist forces in the capitalist countries still occupy firm positions. The United States at one time launched a war against Vietnam. When, with the support of all the world's progressive forces, the Vietnamese people drove out the American aggressor, the Beijing expansionists came to replace them. Acting in a single front with imperialist reaction, the Beijing hegemonists are stepping up their adventurist policy and are openly shouting about a third world war. They started an aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam. Having been decisively rebuffed by the heroic Vietnamese people, and having come up against a storm of protests all over the world, the occupiers were forced to leave Vietnam....

"Mankind is aware of the threat of thermonuclear war. The movement for peace and against a new war is growing all over the world. Peace-loving (?forces), in Leonid Brezhnev's words, 'pushed back the danger of war.' We shall hope that by the joint efforts of all peoples wars will be excluded from the life of mankind."

ARMED FORCES HAILED AS WINTER TRAINING PERIOD ENDS

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[Editorial: "Guard of Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their armed forces are preparing to celebrate May Day--the day of the working people's international solidarity. They are greeting the holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm aimed at the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The country has celebrated the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The all-union Lenin subbotnik has been held marking the 60th anniversary of the great feat.

Urban and rural workers, army and navy servicemen welcomed with deep interest and enthusiasm the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum work and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The decisions they adopted represent a major contribution to the development of Soviet statehood and mobilize Soviet people to selfless labor for the sake of the further growth of the fatherland's economic, scientific, technical and defense potential. From one year to the next, from one 5-year plan to the next, the material forces and spiritual riches of the mature socialist society are revealed increasingly fully.

Everything that the people have created, everything in which our motherland is strong and rich, everything that makes up its glory and greatness is reliably defended by the Soviet Armed Forces. Created by the Communist Party and V.I. Lenin to defend the gains of Great October, they have traveled a glorious heroic path and covered their combat banners in unfading glory. The wise leadership of the CPSU is the source of the armed forces' power and might and the basis of all their victories.

For the fourth decade now Soviet people have been living and working under the fatherland's peaceful sky. In implementing their peace-loving foreign policy the CPSU and the Soviet Government take into account the complexity of the international situation. Proceeding from its realities, the party and government are constantly concerned to maintain at a proper level the security of our country and our allies and friends. "Nor should anyone doubt," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, "that our party will do everything to insure that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union continue to have all necessary means to fulfill their crucial task--standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being the bulwark of world peace." The USSR Constitution defines the defense of the socialist fatherland as one of the most important functions of the state and the business of all the people.

The Soviet Armed Forces, which are the military organization of the socialist state of all the people, are provided with first-class combat equipment and arms and have ideologically tempered, highly skilled cadres. The army and navy personnel, boundlessly devoted to the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty with honor and dignity.

Our army and navy are the beloved child of the multinational Soviet people. They are linked with them by thousands of threads and draw their power, staunchness, courage and mass heroism from the people's midst. Soviet servicemen are the sons of their great motherland, the flesh of their people--a new social and historical community of people.

The main, determining indicator of the might of the armed forces is their constant high combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. This is achieved through dogged military labor by all the personnel, precise organization of the study and training process and socialist competition, and the strictly statutory tenor of the servicemen's entire life and service. A decisive part in the unswerving raising of combat readiness belongs to the command, political, engineering and technical cadres called upon to tirelessly improve their military, political, specialized and technical training; to perfect their style of work and the methods for the servicemen's training and education; and to strengthen military discipline.

The winter training period is now coming to an end in the army and navy. The personnel of the majority of subunits, units and ships are displaying, at the final check, an increased level of field, air and naval skill and the ability to make highly efficient use of arms and combat equipment under the diverse and most complex conditions of modern warfare. The servicemen of the leading units and the crew of the 60 Let Velikogo Oktyabrya nuclear submarine who acted as the initiators of socialist competition in their branches of the armed forces are successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges and worthily greeting May Day. The experience of the subunits, units and ships which have achieved the highest indicators in training and competition and in maintaining firm statutory order merit careful study and introduction into the practice of all military collectives.

The army and navy servicemen are faced with strenuous summer combat training. It is very important that every exercise, training session, missile launching, flight and sea voyage be conducted under complex conditions as close as possible to combat conditions so that manifestations of lack of organization, oversimplification and weak spots are ruled out during them. In the servicemen's training there should be no room for rigid, obsolete forms and methods and outdated ways of fulfilling combat tasks. What was satisfactory yesterday has become a bygone stage today. That is why it is very valuable for the commanders, political workers and staff officers to have a feeling for what is new and the ability to see the prospects for the development of military matters and to note and support progressive elements born in the theory and practice of training the troops and naval forces.

The complex and crucial tasks facing the troops and naval forces in the current training year urgently demand the further improvement of party-political work. The political organs and party and Komsomol organizations must improve the ideological and organizational standard of the measures which are carried out, seeking to step up their influence on the formation of lofty moral-political and combat qualities among the personnel.

Loyal to the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, surrounded by the people's love and respect, Soviet servicemen in single combat formation with the servicemen of the socialist community countries' armies are reliably safeguarding the achievements of socialism and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. The personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces view the CPSU Central Committee slogans as a combat order from the party and people:

Soviet servicemen! Improve tirelessly your combat and political training, be always ready to defend the motherland and socialism's great achievements!

Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR--reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and bulwark of world peace!

BRIEFS

FAR EASTERN BORDER GUARDS--A meeting of representatives from creative unions and organizations in Khabarovskiy Kray with troops from the Far Eastern Border District was held today in Khabarovsk. The conference was devoted to questions of further strengthening traditional ties between literature and arts workers and border guard troops. It was convened by the kraykom and Political Department of the Far Eastern Border District. The meeting was opened by Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Latyshev, kraykom secretary. Col Vasiliy Petrovich (Pryakvin), chief of the border district's Political Department, delivered a report on "Literature, the Arts, and Defense of the Far Eastern Borders". The meeting was also addressed by Lt Gen Vladlen Mikhaylovich Krylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Far Eastern Border District. Participants in the conference visited a border post. Party and soviet workers of the kray also participated in the conference. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 79 OW]